



## 21 die in week of carnage on the roads

By JONATHAN KARP  
 For The Jerusalem Post  
 TEL AVIV. — Twenty-one people were killed and 107 were injured in 85 road accidents last week.

Disturbed by what he called a frightening increase in accidents, Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin, chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents, said Friday that the country needs to be "shaken" in order to reduce the casualties in the future.

Levin and Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak Navon met Friday and announced the formation of a joint team to prepare an emergency educational programme for this school year. Navon said that he would ask Transport Minister Haim Corfu to provide a special budget for the programme.

The cabinet is to discuss the prob-

lem of road accidents at its weekly meeting this morning.

Police reported that five of the 21 fatalities last week were pedestrians, including one child. The more than 30 pedestrians injured included 22 children.

In the first seven months of this year, there were 8,871 road accidents, an increase from 8,376 during the same period in 1986. Fatalities rose by more than 15 per cent, from 226 in 1986 to 261 this year. Twenty-six of the 117 pedestrians killed to date this year were 14 years old or younger.

Three fatal accidents have occurred in the past two days. Yesterday, a 15-year-old girl from Kibbutz Beit Hashita was killed when the tractor in which she and two other youths were riding overturned near Moshav Moledet. The other two passengers were injured and taken

to hospital in Afula. It was reported that the tractor's driver did not have a licence.

On Friday, Yehoshua Kimhe, 83, one of the founders of Moshav Yarkona, was struck by a car as he was crossing a street in Hod Hasharon.

Another accident Friday claimed the lives of two Border Policemen: Yosef Shmaja, 21, of Yavne, and Danny Kahalon, 20, of Netanya. The officers died after their jeep collided with a private car and flipped over at the intersection of Hamaccabim and Even Sapir streets in Petah Tikva around midnight.

Two other Border Policemen in the jeep sustained moderate injuries in the accident. They were first taken to Beilinson Hospital but then transferred to Sheba Hospital in Tel Hashomer, police said. The three passengers in the private car were treated for light injuries in Ha-

sharon Hospital.

Police initially thought that the jeep's driver had failed to give right of way to the car, which was approaching the intersection from the right on Rehov Even Sapir. But after further inspection they found that there were no road signs at the newly opened intersection.

Rav-Pakad Yehuda Mordechai, head of the traffic division in the Sharon sub-district, said yesterday that an enquiry would be held to determine why the Petah Tikva municipality opened the intersection before installing the appropriate road signs. He said that officers from his division would check the entire city to see if there are other unmarked intersections.

Municipal officials were unavailable for comment last night.

Though the Petah Tikva accident may have been caused by an error

on the part of the authorities, most of last week's fatal accidents were blamed on careless driving. After his meeting with Education Minister Navon, Justice Levin said that the only long-term solution to the country's road problems could come through heightened awareness and education. He proposed that teachers begin each school day with a short talk about road safety.

The Education Ministry said Friday that it has expanded its road safety awareness programmes for the present school year to include: driving instruction in about 50 high schools and special learning packets for pre-schoolers on up. In addition, there are 42 trained educators to guide students on visits to road safety centres and, for the first time, 18 people will instruct students on how to ride bicycles in accordance with the law.

## Pope lets Jews down on Israel ties

By WALTER RUBY  
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

MIAMI.— Pope John Paul II told an audience of American Jewish leaders and Catholic prelates here on Friday that millions of Jews were exterminated in the Holocaust "only because they were Jews" and twice repeated the phrase "never again" — world Jewry's post-Holocaust call to action.

The pope jarred Jewish sensibilities by offering a strong defence of the conduct of Pope Pius XII against assertions that he had failed to publicly oppose Nazi genocide against the Jews. John Paul also used the occasion of this long-awaited ceremonial interchange with the Jewish leaders to assert that the Palestinian people had a right to a homeland.

Speaking yesterday in New Orleans, John Paul criticized the plight of black Americans saying they suffer a disproportionate share of the nation's poverty.

In his Miami address, John Paul quoted from a statement he made in 1984 calling for security and tranquillity for the Jews of Israel, but made no response to Jewish appeals that the Vatican establish relations with Israel.

As expected, the pope made no mention of his controversial meeting last June with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, or of his plans to meet with Waldheim again in Austria next year.

The pope delivered his speech in English in a passionless tone, departing from his prepared text only to note the influence of Martin Luther on his thinking. The pope's speech was interrupted by applause only once, when he expressed the hope that educational programmes about the Holocaust "will truly promote mutual respect and teach future generations about the Holocaust so that never again will such a horror be possible. Never again."

Waxman said that Jews who continued to protest papal pronouncements "cannot take yes for an answer."

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Waxman called for Vatican recognition of Israel and told the pope that the Holocaust was "the culmination of centuries of anti-Semitism in European culture for which Christian teachings bear a heavy responsibility." Waxman expressed the Jewish community's "pain and distress" at the pope's meeting with Waldheim, slightly softening the advanced text of his speech which mentioned American Jewry's "pain and anger" at the meeting.

Waxman's speech was prepared by representatives of Jewish organizations involved in dialogue with the Vatican, including Orthodox groups which declined to attend the Miami meeting.

The interchange between Waxman and the pope took place in a small grey auditorium in downtown Miami's Metro-Dade Cultural Arts Centre, where an exhibition is now on display of centuries-old Judaica from the Vatican library.

Most Jewish leaders here sought to emphasize the positive elements of the pope's remarks. "No historic new ground was broken," said Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress. "But the pope formulated the issues in the most generous terms we have heard them formulated."

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## Remember to adjust your clocks!

Clocks were moved back one hour at midnight last night, the end of summertime. As a result all offices and other institutions will open an hour later this morning.

## No Israeli response to Arafat message

By BENNY MORRIS  
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

A broad consensus of officials from the Foreign Ministry and Prime Minister's Office yesterday flatly dismissed PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's peace "message" and made clear that there would be no Israeli response or action in its wake.

However, MK Charlie Biton (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) continued to insist yesterday that Arafat's message — propos-

ing a mutual Israeli-PLO ceasefire, mutual recognition and cessation of new settlement activity as a basis for direct Israeli-Palestinian talks in an international conference — represented a "political breakthrough."

Left-leaning Labour Party figures reiterated their willingness to negotiate with the PLO on the basis of the Yariv-Shemtov formula.

In an interview on Israel Television Friday evening, Prime Minister Shamir dismissed the Arafat message as a "propaganda trick," saying

## Challenge for Peres

Foreign Minister Peres, who in the coming weeks is due to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, has been presented by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat with one of the more difficult challenges yet to be posed on the road to an international conference.

For Prime Minister Shamir, the Biton-Arafat message is no problem: the PLO and Arafat have always been thoroughly untrustworthy and unacceptable in any form or manner as potential partners in

peace negotiations. For Peres, however, with a real desire to achieve peace or at least move to-

**ANALYSIS**  
 BENNY MORRIS

wards it, and with a solid dovish left-wing within the party which accepts the Yariv-Shemtov formula for talking to the PLO, blanket, knee-jerk rejectionism is not so simple.

## £1.6 million stolen gem said in Israel

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.— A diamond worth £1.6 million, stolen in July's record London safe-deposit robbery, was smuggled to Israel within hours of the theft, it was reported here today.

Teams of British detectives are tomorrow flying to Israel in an effort to trace the diamond as well as two-and-a-half kilos of heroin stolen from one of the boxes in the July 12 Knightsbridge raid.

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Tamir Cohen (Jacobsohn)



Shabbat encounter of another kind — an ultra-Orthodox man remonstrates with a secular motorist at the entrance to a closed street in a religious quarter in Jerusalem yesterday.

## Quieter Shabbat in the capital

By ANDY COURT  
 For The Jerusalem Post

Ultra-Orthodox demonstrators took to Jerusalem's streets for the eighth Sabbath in a row yesterday, but the level of violence was lower than in previous weeks.

Prayer services turned into protests as ultra-Orthodox Jews cried "Shabbos!" at car drivers and police used water cannon and fired tear-gas canisters in at least one location.

Black-garbed ultra-Orthodox screaming at photographers and drivers created considerable tension.

"It's as if Jerusalem is theirs," said Stella Hazan, a secular Jew who has lived in the city for more than 50 years. "Why should they pray outside and not in the synagogue?"

"I'm always afraid when I'm passing by [the protesters]," said a cab driver yesterday. "I can't even concentrate on the road, I'm so worried that they might throw a bottle or stone me."

Residents of religious neighbourhoods, meanwhile, said the crowd had been orderly and charged that journalists and police had provoked the violence.

One elderly woman rolled up her sleeve before a policeman dressed in riot gear and showed him the concentration camp number tattooed on her arm. "Don't kill young children!" she said.

"Nobody's going to kill any children," a police commander assured her.

One ultra-Orthodox man, seeking

to stop a television crew from filming the demonstrators, enveloped the camera and sound man in his prayer shawl.

A secular person was arrested in the German Colony for spitting at a religious person, and an ultra-Orthodox person was arrested for throwing stones at a policeman, police said.

The ultra-Orthodox began gathering in more than 30 major intersections throughout the city at about 10 a.m. yesterday. The *musaf*, a Sabbath morning prayer, was heard in the city's streets, but the worshippers in several locations soon turned their attention from heaven to earth.

In several instances, ultra-Orthodox threw stones, blocked

## 'Possible milestone on way to police state in territories'

## Benvenisti report knocks Defence Ministry data bank

By JOEL GREENBERG

A computerized data bank of the territories set up by the Defence Ministry provides the Israeli authorities with the "ultimate instrument of population control," and "may prove to be a milestone in the institutionalization of the ultimate police state in the territories," according to a newly released study by Dr. Meron Benvenisti, head of the West Bank Data Base Project.

The study, published by *The Jerusalem Post*, reviews demographic, economic, legal, social and political developments in the West Bank in 1986 and early 1987.

The study says the \$8.5m. data-bank project, made operational last month, can be used as a "computerized carrot and stick operation," providing Civil Administration officials with "black lists" which can be consulted while granting permits, licences and travel documents. "The data bank might develop into a sinister 'big brother' control apparatus in the hands of an administration that already possesses absolute power and is free of any checks and balances," the report says.

The computerization of the Civil Administration, municipalities and Arab councils in the territories includes connection of data banks, which would provide extensive information on such topics as property, family ties and political attitudes of Palestinians in the territories. There is no law banning linkage of data banks in the territories, according to Benvenisti.

Military officials have described the computerization project as a means to improve services to residents of the territories.

In its section on Jewish settlement, the report says per capita government grants to West Bank settlements were 30 to 50 per cent higher than to similar communities in Israel. Expenditure on housing of schoolchildren in the Mt. Hebron Regional Council were a staggering \$2869 per pupil, compared with \$200 in comparable communities in Israel, according to Benvenisti.

Budgets for settlements are funnelled through the settlers' regional and local councils, and Gush Emunim's Amana settlement movement. The settlers' bureaucratic control of these funds "allows them considerable independence and economic strength," the report says.

The growth of spontaneous, grassroots Palestinian violence in the territories and more numerous and severe retaliatory acts by Jewish vigilantes, indicate a new level of intercommunal strife between increasingly frustrated populations, who will reach numerical parity in Israel and the territories by 2010, according to the report.

The Arab population of the territories — 813,000 in the West Bank and 525,000 in the Gaza Strip — grew between 1984-1986 by 3 percent, one of the highest rates of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Iran-Israel 'Jews for arms' deal reported

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.— Israeli and Iranian representatives met secretly in Europe last month to discuss a plan for increasing Jewish emigration from Iran in return for Israeli military assistance, the London *Observer* reports today.

According to the report, 25,000 Jews may be allowed to leave Iran within the next six months.

The Israeli delegation reportedly included representatives from the Defence and Foreign ministries while Iran's delegation was headed by Ahmed Khomeini, the son of the ayatollah. The exact nature of military assistance discussed was not reported.

In Iran at present there is a ban on Jewish emigration to Israel, although Judaism as a religion is sanctioned in that country under the Islamic constitution, the *Observer* notes.

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GENEVA	10 19 19	Cloudy	
LONDON	10 19 19	Cloudy	
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MADRID	10 19 19	Cloudy	
MILAN	10 19 19	Cloudy	
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## THE WEATHER

Forecast	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	55	17-27	28
Haifa	66	18-29	29
Nahariya	68	22-29	29
Safed	67	23-30	31
Tiberias	67	23-34	34
Nazareth	67	23-34	34
Afula	51	20-32	33
Shomron	58	19-30	30
Tel Aviv	62	22-30	30
B.C. Airport	59	21-29	30
Jericho	42	21-34	35
Gaza	65	22-29	29
Beer Sheva	42	17-32	32
Eilat	22	24-37	38

## Miriam Arad, writer and translator

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Miriam Arad, translator, humorist and veteran contributor to *The Jerusalem Post*, died on Friday at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem after a long illness. She was 57.  
Born in Holland in 1930, she emigrated to Palestine in 1939 on the eve of World War II at the age of nine. She did not know any English or Hebrew but by the time she started her army service, she was fluent enough in both languages to teach Hebrew to new immigrant soldiers.  
She joined *The Jerusalem Post* in 1954 as a proofreader and in the late Fifties began translating the works of Ephraim Kishon into English, a job she continued doing for more than 20 years. Asked once by an interviewer how one translates Kishon, she replied: "Much of it is totally untranslatable, so I have to invent my own words to find the right shades of meaning."  
Her translations of Kishon appeared regularly in *The Post*, as did her reviews of Hebrew novels and books for children. In 1984 she began writing a weekly humor column, "Randomalia," which featured witty, observant pieces that often took off from the most commonplace occurrences. She stopped writing last June when her illness entered an advanced stage.  
She is survived by her husband, Shraga; her daughter, Noa; two brothers, a sister and her parents. The family asks friends to refrain from condolence visits.

## Soviet consular team expected to leave early

**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**  
The visiting Soviet consular team will probably leave Israel at the start of October, well before their 90-day visas expire.  
The head of the team, Genrich Plekhin, discussed the progress of his team's work with Foreign Ministry officials on Friday in Jerusalem. The Israelis understood that the team would be leaving in less than a month's time and would not be replaced by other officials which would have meant the creation of a de facto consulate in Israel.  
The team surveyed and listed Soviet property holdings and renewed the passports of Soviet citizens permanently resident in the country.

## Shas urges new site for stadium

The Shas party has asked Prime Minister Shamir not to approve the present projected site for Jerusalem's soccer stadium at Manhat in south Jerusalem, and proposed that the stadium be built at the southern outskirts of the city on Bethlehem Road.  
Shamir is currently acting Interior Minister and has been under pressure from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek to approve the building scheme for the stadium, which has been in planning stages for over a decade. Meeting on Friday with Shas representatives led by Minister without portfolio Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, Shamir refused to react to Shas' new proposal. He told Peretz that he would be glad to give the Interior portfolio back to the Shas leader, and thus be relieved of the burden of having to decide

## HOME AND REGIONAL NEWS

# Fierce rows as battle of road-blocks continue

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Rehov Shamgar during the late morning yesterday was reminiscent of the jaded joke about having two Jews and three synagogues. Strung out on one side of the street were clusters of men and boys, each group obviously belonging to a different *sheibele*, and across the road was the women's section.

The largest crowd was further up at the intersection opposite television house. Rehov Shamgar was not closed to traffic, but the ultra-Orthodox demonstrators and spectators who yelled "Shabbos" at the steady stream of passing vehicles, weren't afraid to jaywalk.

A press photographer who guided a toddler away from the highway and told her to walk on the pavement, was berated by a young ultra-Orthodox woman who screamed: "You can't tell us what to do. Today the road is ours. The Almighty will watch over us and see that no harm comes to us no matter what we do."

Fortunately, the toddler, seemingly frightened by the crowd, was more inclined to cling to her mother's skirts than to accept the advice of the young woman.

In Rehov Shimon Hatzadik, ultra-Orthodox and secular residents clashed in a violent argument over whether or not the road would be open to cars. The ultra-Orthodox had put up barricades and stood guard to ensure that they would not be removed.

Drivers used to travelling through the street on Saturdays suddenly found their path obstructed. One driver who got out of his car to move the barricade was set upon by a hefty black-garbed man. The driver pushed the barricade aside, and the man aided by a second man promptly pushed it back. The pushing and shoving went on for a few minutes until the driver decided that it wasn't worth the effort. He got back into his car and drove through the barricades, knocking some of them down. Other cars which had backed up behind him followed on his tail to the accompaniment of a barrage of curses.

As their children stood nearby, adult by-standers

screamed "may God strike you dead," "may your name be obliterated forever," "die today." Meanwhile secular residents surged into the street and tossed all the barricades to the side. Though tension was high, the secular interventionists made a point of keeping their cool as they told each driver "go for it, it's all yours."

There were no police on the scene, but in Mea She'arim more than 30 policemen and Border Police contained a vast throng which danced and prayed and chanted "Shabbos." The police were in one camp, the demonstrators in another. Police kept photographers away from the scene.

**ANDY COURT adds:**

Near the Davidka Square, Stella Haza watched a group of ultra-Orthodox demonstrators pray and scream "Shabbos!" at passing cars.

Haza has lived in the same house in Makor Baruch for 30 years and she recalled how she suffered and her husband had been injured in the battle for Jerusalem in 1948. But Haza, 65, was thinking about a different struggle which she feels she is losing.

"Jerusalem is theirs," she said, looking at dozens of ultra-Orthodox Jews wearing black clothes and white prayer shawls. "We fought for what? So that we would have Jerusalem?"

"My children don't come to visit us (on Shabbat) anymore. They're afraid. The children throw stones at their car. It's just craziness today. Look at this!"

Haza was quick to distinguish between the most extreme religious elements and her more moderate religious neighbours, with whom she says she has excellent relations.

"I don't want to see all the cafes open and the buses running on Shabbat either. But I do want them to leave us alone," she said. "I went out with an umbrella one winter on Shabbat when it was raining, and they yelled, 'Shabbos! Shabbos!' It turns out you can't open an umbrella on Shabbat. These are the kind of things one has to live with."

## 'Wanted to collect NIS 150,000 ransom'

# Missing girl of 13 'kidnapped herself'

By JONATHAN KARP

**Tel Aviv.**—A local 13-year-old girl who was reported missing on Thursday night was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of plotting her own "kidnapping" in a bid to extort NIS 150,000 in ransom from her grandfather. Police also arrested the girl's 17-year-old boyfriend, a spokeswoman said.

The girl's parents notified the police on Thursday night after she did not return home from an evening out with friends. The police started a routine search, the spokeswoman said.

On Friday afternoon, someone who claimed to have kidnapped the girl telephoned her grandfather and demanded NIS 150,000 for her release. After the same person called a second time to say that he would

telephone later to give instructions about the delivery of the money, the grandfather and parents reported the new development to the police.

Detectives from Tel Aviv Police's central unit began investigating what they believed was a kidnapping, the spokeswoman said, but after receiving a report late Friday night that the girl had been seen on Tel Aviv street, the police suspected that the kidnapping was being staged.

Detectives were sent to sites that she was known to frequent, and she and her boyfriend were arrested at 10:30 yesterday morning as they were returning to the boyfriend's family's apartment.

Police said that both of the minors were cooperating with them and that it was not decided yet whether they would be charged.

## Russians propose radio deal

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Israel Radio has reacted cautiously to a cooperation proposal put forward by a Soviet Russian radio station. No formal proposition has yet been made, Gideon Lev Ari, the head of Israel Radio said on Friday. "If there is a concrete proposal, we will give it our most serious consideration," he added.

He was referring to a feeler put out by Alexander Kushnir, deputy editor-in-chief of the Network for the Advancement of Peace, which, inter alia, broadcasts to Israel in Hebrew.

Kushnir bounced off the idea at Israel Radio's Mordechai Shocham who is in Moscow to cover the International Book Fair. He suggested an exchange of commentary, reports and interviews between his own station and Israel Radio.

## ARAFAT

leaders); and Jordan's sharp, "indeed apprehensive" reaction to the idea of possible direct Israeli-PLO negotiations which would bypass Amman.

"The Jordanians are obviously extremely wary of direct Israeli-PLO contacts," said the source.

Foreign Ministry sources yesterday noted that the PLO's official spokesman, Abdul Rahman, formally denied that Arafat had sent a message to Israel's leaders, and other PLO officials denied that Arafat had expressed acceptance of 242 and 338. The PLO came out with no official text of Arafat's Geneva speech, said the Foreign Ministry sources.

Novik told Biton that Peres would be pleased to meet Biton when he could find time "but not to discuss this subject."

While the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office were at one in dismissing the Arafat-Biton message, there was nonetheless a slight difference in the tone of the dismissals. The matter was considered serious enough in the Foreign Ministry for Peres's senior foreign policy adviser to devote 15 minutes to meeting Biton. At the Prime Minister's Office, Shamir instructed the relatively lower-ranking Yossi Ahimeir, his spokesman, to see Biton — and to see him at his home, thus avoiding a Biton visit to the Prime Minister's Office Friday morning.

Ahimeir saw Biton Thursday night at the latter's home. He heard Arafat's message and passed it on to Shamir who said (according to Ahimeir): "There is nothing new here. It is a recipe for the establishment of a Palestinian state."



Two of the delegates at the congress of world association of private detectives which opened in Jerusalem last week. They are Kuldeep Singh, of Bombay, and J. Thorens, who works in Tokyo. (AFP)

## Damages fixed at NIS 15,000

# Journalist convicted of libelling leftist

**Journalist Yehoshua Bizur was convicted of libel in the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court on Friday for his December 1984 article charging that Jerusalem leftist Gideon Spiro was conducting "poisonous propaganda" against official Israeli policy. Bizur was ordered to pay a total of NIS 15,000 in damages.**

In the article, which appeared in the *Ma'ariv* daily, Bizur wrote that Spiro's "extreme preachings" always supported the official line of the PLO. Bizur expressed amazement that a man with such radical views continued to be employed in a senior position by the Information Centre which is linked to the Foreign Ministry.

Judge Ruth Or rejected *Ma'ariv's* contention that since some of Spiro's opinions were also espoused by the PLO, the newspaper no longer had to prove that the article's allegations were essentially true. Or

said that "journalistic fair play required that those of Spiro's opinions which were identical to the positions of the PLO should have been presented as such and the reader should have been allowed to arrive at his own conclusions."

Or said that sections of Bizur's article enjoyed the defence of "a matter of public interest" as defined in the libel laws, but others did not. But she rejected Spiro's argument that he had been dismissed from his post because of Bizur's article, saying that his own letters and publications had brought about his dismissal. "But a man with extreme views has the right not to have his views presented as more extreme than they actually are," she wrote.

Reacting to the verdict, Bizur said that he stood by his article, pointing out that Spiro was the first man in the history of the state to be sacked because his views were hostile to the state. (Itim)

## SHABBAT

(Continued from page one)

roads, and called policemen "Nazis," according to Jerusalem police spokesman Rafi Levy.

In 19 of 40 locations, the ultra-Orthodox violated the conditions of the demonstration permit they had received from the police, Levy said. The ultra-Orthodox organizers who signed the permits for those areas will be investigated and possibly prosecuted, he said.

About 300 policemen and Border Police were on duty this weekend, compared with the force of 500 policemen from all over the country that has worked in the capital the past two weekends.

The most serious problems occurred in the Sanhedria neighbourhood at two intersections on Bar-Ilan Street and at the intersection of Shveta Yisrael and Hanzevim Streets near Mea She'arim. At the intersection of Bar-Ilan and Tzafania Streets, police used water cannon to disperse demonstrators.

The water drove the demonstrators back, but the ultra-Orthodox retaliated by overturning trash bins to block the water and by throwing stones at policemen. After warning the crowd over a megaphone, police fired tear-gas canisters.

At other locations, police presence was minimal.

Movies were shown at five locations and musical and artistic performances were given at two other spots. The Cinematheque and Beit Agnon were both more than three-quarters full, with about 300 at the Cinematheque and 250 at Beit Agnon.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz (Shas) and the country's chief rabbis on Friday. On Israel Television later he criticized the showing of films on Shabbat. Everything possible must be done to preserve the status quo and the "special character" of Jerusalem.

Representatives of the Labour Party's Young Guard and the National Religious Party's Young Generation want to organize a round-table discussion this week with the participation of rabbis from the ultra-Orthodox community, members of the Joint Committee for Cultural Freedom, the country's chief rabbis and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. In addition, an informal meeting between secular and ultra-Orthodox activists has been organized by a Citizens Rights Movement activist.

## CHALLENGE

(continued from page one)

ple (though he has indulged in the past).

The Biton-Arafat message, no doubt targeted specifically at Peres, both simplifies and complicates the foreign minister's task in attempting to move towards an international conference.

The challenge, embodied in Arafat's peace message (whether or not accepted at face value), was not unforeseen by Peres and his circle; indeed, it had always hovered somewhere in the background. Now the PLO has thrust it onto the international agenda, where it will no doubt remain high and prominent in the weeks to come. There can be little doubt that it will figure prominently at the meeting with Shevardnadze and probably also with Shultz.

The PLO has in the recent past declared that it favours an international conference and that it is ready to participate in one. Now — as if meeting one of Peres's own conditions that the conference serve only as a shoe-horn for direct Israeli-Arab negotiations — the PLO has explicitly agreed to negotiate directly with Israel under the umbrella of such an international gathering.

For Shamir and the Likud stalwarts, the Biton-Arafat message is nothing new and, indeed, may prove a boon in terms of anti-Peres propaganda. ("See, an international conference means negotiating with Arafat. This is what Peres has been leading us to.") The gist of the message, apparently, was what Arafat conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest a week or so before Shamir's arrival there last month, and was the innovative idea that Ceausescu invited Shamir to hear out. Shamir, of course, responded with a blunt "no" — though Shamir's aides were careful during and after the visit not to reveal that there had been an Arafat peace demarche or to illuminate its content, nor to indicate that Shamir had rejected it.

Peres and his circle have always known that there can be no Middle East peace without Palestinian participation in the negotiations and Palestinian concurrence with whatever settlement is reached, and that that participation would have to be "PLO" in one form or another if the conference is ever to get off the ground. While periodically playing with the idea of finding respectable, non-PLO moderates who could represent the Palestinians, Peres and his circle have always known that when it comes to the crunch, only Palestinians with a PLO "green light" — meaning PLO representatives — could and would step forward to join the peace talks.

Now Arafat has stepped forward and bluntly said: "The PLO will join the peace talks and agree to direct negotiations with Israel (under an international umbrella) on the following bases: a) a full cessation of hostilities by both sides; b) a halt to new settlements in the territories during the talks; and c) mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians."

It is worth noting that the Biton-Arafat message does not refer to the three "bases" as "conditions."

Of course, it is possible, as Shamir's aides and some Foreign Ministry sources have been arguing this weekend, that the whole Arafat demarche is a ploy to reap propaganda points in the international arena and to paint Israel into a corner as the perpetual "rejectionist" power.

The problem, which Peres rather than Shamir now must face, is that Arafat has come closer than ever to outright acceptance of the American/Israeli doves' conditions for the PLO's entry into the peace process. Peres, who carefully refrained during the weekend from reacting to the message, will have to maneuver in the coming days between his personal inclination — reinforced by the anti-rejectionist advice of his more dovish advisers — not to do anything that might harm peace prospects — and the Likud's undoubted ability and desire to exploit the Arafat demarche against Peres and the peace process.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

## Dr. NORBERT SCHRAGER

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, September 13, 1987, at 3:30 p.m., at Holon Cemetery. We shall meet at the main gate.

The Bereaved Family

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

## MINNIE SULTAN (Silberstein)

The funeral will be held today, Sunday, September 13, 1987 at 2:00 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

Mourners will meet at the entrance to the cemetery.

The family

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of

## YEHUDIT MELAMEDE

née Bergman

The funeral will leave at 1.00 p.m. today, Sunday, September 13, 1987, from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem.

The Bereaved Family

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing away abroad of my wife, our mother and grandmother, a woman of many achievements

## JEHUDITH (Heddy) WEIL

(née Levensberg)

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, September 13, 1987 (19 Elul 5747) leaving at 3 p.m. from the home of the deceased, 36 Rehov Maimon, Bnei Brak, for the Segula cemetery, Petah Tikva.

A bus will be available for those wishing to attend. Shiva at the home of the deceased.

The bereaved:  
Her husband: Esriel Weil  
Her son and daughter-in-law: Dr. Yair and Yaffa Weil  
Her grandchildren: Amir, Shai, Gil, Ayelet and all the members of the family



# UN chief opens peace bid in Teheran as fighting continues

NICOSIA. — Iran's foreign minister told Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Teheran yesterday that Iraq must be branded the aggressor in the Persian Gulf war if his peace mission is to have any chance of success.

The UN chief met with Ali Akbar Velayati in Teheran as sporadic fighting was reported along the 1,180 km. front line.

Iraq claimed Iranian artillery shelled the southern port city of Basra, killing five civilians and wounding seven others.

Velayati, widely regarded as one of the most pragmatic of Tehran's leaders, made clear that Iran will not accept a cease-fire in the 7-year-old war until justice has been done, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said.

It was Perez de Cuellar's first session with Iranian leaders since he arrived in Teheran Friday night.

He also saw Prime Minister Hussein Musavi, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and President Ali Khamenei before heading to Baghdad, Iraq's capital, tomorrow.

As the 67-year-old Peruvian diplomat's mission got underway, Iraq charged that Iranian artillery shelled border towns for the third straight day, ignoring the UN chief's call for a cease-fire during

his mission.

It is widely seen as a make-or-break bid to end the Gulf War, in which by Western estimates more than 1 million people have been killed or wounded, at a time when the conflict threatens to escalate.

The Iranian news agency gave few details of Perez de Cuellar's meeting in Teheran but it quoted Velayati as outlining Iran's principled position regarding the UN Security Council's July 20 resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire.

The news agency, Irna, received in London, reported Mousavi as having said the Iranian people believed "that to defuse tension in the region, practical steps should be taken towards realization of justice." Irna said the prime minister thanked Perez de Cuellar for his "positive stance on the need to identify the aggressor party in the conflict..." but it did not elaborate.

A spokesman in New York for Perez de Cuellar said the Secretary-General had had "very detailed and cordial talks" in Teheran, but could provide no substantive details.

Iraq's official news agency, also monitored in Nicosia, quoted a military communiqué as saying that apart from Basra, the northern city of Sulaimaniyah and six other towns were shelled

yesterday. The agency said 36 civilians were killed and 158 wounded in heavy Iranian bombardments Thursday and Friday.

The Iraqi communiqué said the shelling is new proof of Iran's unwillingness to cooperate with the UN Secretary-General's peace mission, but it made no threats of retaliation, as it has done in the last few days.

Iraq noted, however, that its helicopter gunships flew 57 combat missions against Iranian military positions, inflicting losses.

There was no independent confirmation of the Iraqi claim. But there were no other reports yesterday of significant military action on land or in the Gulf, where both sides have been attacking shipping.

A Teheran spokesman described the Iraqi report as "pure fabrication." He said Iran had halted "reprisal attacks" on economic and industrial sites in Iraq since late Thursday as a mark of respect for the UN.

Iran did say last night, however, that there had been artillery duels between combatants of the two sides along the war front during the past 24 hours. The nightly war communiqué said Iraqi troops suffered a number of casualties. (AP, Reuters)



Peter Tosh

## Reggae star shot dead

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP). — Reggae star Peter Tosh was shot dead at his home on Friday evening by gunmen demanding money, police said. Another man, identified only as "Doc," was also killed; Tosh's wife and four other people were wounded in the incident.

According to police, three gunmen went to Tosh's home and demanded money. When Tosh refused, he and the others were reportedly ordered to lie face down and then shot.

The assailants, who were not injured, fled and were still at large

yesterday morning, the radio said.

The slaying of Tosh, 43, has shocked this city where reggae was born. Together with Bob Marley and Junior Marvin, Tosh founded the legendary Wailers, who popularized the vibrant, music of revolution characterized by his loping beat. Marvin is the only one of the three still alive.

More than 100 people gathered at University Hospital, where the wounded were taken, and radio stations played Tosh's music throughout the day in mourning.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Pilot killed as plane dives into car showroom

RAYLEIGH, England (AP). — A cargo plane crashed into a car showroom minutes after takeoff early yesterday, killing the pilot and sparking a series of fires that forced the evacuation of about 200 residents, officials said.

The twin-engine plane, loaded with newspapers, apparently lost power from one engine before plunging into Mac's Garage Rayleigh Ltd., about 48 kilometres east of London, police and fire brigade spokesmen said.

Bound for Italy, the plane clipped the rear of one house and narrowly missed dozens of others before exploding in a ball of flames.

### New Caledonians seen voting to stay French

NOUMEA (AP). — A referendum here today on self-determination is expected to result in an overwhelming vote to remain French, but the size of the majority and the percentage of abstentions will be important factors in determining France's future course of action, analysts say.

French government officials have kept silent on their plans for the future of New Caledonia because they do not wish to pre-judge the outcome of the referendum. But Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has said he will propose a form of internal autonomy for the South Pacific territory.

### 'Racism alive' in NYC

NEW YORK (AP). — Racial attacks in New York City over the past few days show that "racism is very much alive," the head of a major state black group says.

On Thursday, five black-wielding white teens fractured the skull of a black teenager delivering newspapers in the New York City borough of Queens.

"You don't belong here," they told him.

Robert Williams, 16, was attacked not far from the Howard Beach section of Queens where the city's most notorious racial assault in recent years occurred last December. Williams is listed in stable condition.

### Ethiopian leader wants to settle squabble with Sudan

CAIRO (Reuters). — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam is ready to meet Sudanese leaders to settle differences between them, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak said yesterday.

In remarks to reporters on his return from visits to Ethiopia and Oman, Mubarak said Mengistu was willing to meet Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq al-Mahdi at any time.

Ethiopia and Sudan have accused each other of helping rebels in each other's territories.

### Oslo police smash Lebanese visa racket

OSLO (AP). — Police broke up a racket here yesterday operated by a Lebanese gang which provided Lebanese travellers with forged Swedish visas for prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000, police sources said.

Police told the court the racket was uncovered when 18 Lebanese passengers were trying to board a Soviet Aeroflot plane bound for Sweden via Moscow with forged visa stamps in their passports.

### Aquino puts off announcing changes in her cabinet

## Filipinos stage march in support of military

MANILA (AP). — About 800 supporters of President Corazon Aquino marched to the armed forces headquarters yesterday to show support for the military but also to warn that Filipinos would resist any repetition of last month's failed coup.

Meanwhile, Aquino yesterday put off an announcement on changes in her cabinet, which resigned Wednesday following the August 28 coup attempt by about 1,500 troops led by renegade Col. Gregorio Honasan.

"I have decided to forgo my earlier plan about announcing my cabinet changes in stages," Aquino said in a statement read by spokesman Teodoro Benigno. The president had told reporters hours earlier she would announce some changes later in the day.

"Ever sensitive to the public's concern, I have come to realize that the ideal cabinet is a cabinet that can work as a team," the statement added. "In this light, all necessary changes in the executive branch of government will be announced at the earliest time."

### U.S. lifts ban on Syrian oil firms

NEW YORK (Reuters). — The Reagan administration, anxious to improve ties with Syria, has decided to lift its objections to U.S. oil companies working there. The New York Times said on Friday.

The newspaper quoted American officials as saying the move was one of a series the administration was considering to remove sanctions im-

posed last year. It said, however, that there were no plans to remove Syria from Washington's list of nations that support terrorism.

The sanctions, including some export restrictions, were imposed after Syrian intelligence was linked to Palestinian terrorist Nezar Hindawi's attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner last year.

## Seoul presidential campaign heats up

SEOUL (Reuters). — Supporters of South Korean dissident Kim Young-Sam yesterday virtually declared him a presidential candidate while his political twin, opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung, went on another provincial trip to test his own bid for the presidency. The move by Kim Young-Sam's supporters matched a similar step taken by backers of the other Kim last month. The government's presidential candidate and ruling party chief, Roh Tae Woo, meanwhile, is due to leave today for a visit to the U.S. and Japan aimed at boosting his image at home and abroad. Tens of thousands of people cheered on Kim Dae-Jung, the 63-year-old one-time presidential candidate, when he arrived by train in the central city of Taejeon yesterday, fresh from a visit to his political bases of Kwangju and Mokpo in the south, where he received a hero's welcome earlier this week. Many Taejeon citizens chanted "Kim Dae-Jung for president" as they followed his motorcade from the railway station to his hotel in the city centre, witnesses said. No violent incidents were reported. Meanwhile, in

Seoul, supporters of Kim Young-Sam, 59, head of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, held a special meeting, apparently to counter the elder Kim's continuing drive to canvass voter opinion, party officials said. "The participants shared the opinion that Mr. Kim Young-Sam should bear the opposition banner in the December elections," one official said.

The two Kims, co-leaders of the opposition, have said they will decide through consultation who should run in December's presidential elections but not compete in a party vote that would wreck the already fragmented opposition in the face of a strong ruling camp.

"Now an open race is under way between the Kims, with no bright prospects in sight that they will remain firmly united until the presidential elections," an opposition politician said.

Earlier yesterday, ruling party president Roh Tae Woo reaffirmed his democracy pledge and ruled out military intervention.

## Biko hailed in low-key memorial

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, South Africa (Reuters). — The late black activist Steve Biko was hailed as a hero yesterday at a low-key ceremony in his home town marking the 10th anniversary of his death in police custody.

Biko was 30 when he died of head injuries after being detained by security police in the city of Port Elizabeth.

The presiding magistrate at his inquest found no one responsible for the death.

About 350 people, including Biko's widow, Nontsikelelo, and blacks from across South Africa, attended the ceremony in the township of Ginsberg, outside King William's Town in Eastern Cape province.

Tributes and stories about Biko, a lawyer and leader of the black consciousness movement, appeared in several newspapers yesterday including Johannesburg's main daily, The Star.

## 10 years since Steve Biko's death in a South African prison

# Founding father of 'Black Consciousness'

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — Ten years after Steve Biko's death in police custody, the Black Consciousness movement he founded is on the periphery of politics, but its philosophy remains a strong strain of black thought.

"Black man, you are on your own," Biko used to say, contending that blacks could never begin to battle for their rights until they shook off an inferiority complex resulting from centuries of indoctrination.

"The most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed," said Biko, who died September 12, 1977.

Nkosi Mofokeng, president of the Azanian people's organization, founded in 1979 to carry on black consciousness, said: "The task of ridding our people of this inferiority complex is never-ending, and it will have to go on until liberation is achieved and beyond."

"The political set-up in the country continues to incite that feeling. It's in the schools, the way employers act, the use of the media," he said in an interview.

Gaby Magomola, chief executive officer of the black-financed African Bank, told reporters this week that "there is an entrenched phenomenon of blacks preferring to go to white doctors and white lawyers."

"The system makes us distrust each other," Magomola said.

"We think our standards are not up to snuff. We tend to look at ourselves in caricature fashion."

Over the years, blacks have differed among themselves over the role of white help in resisting apartheid. The Black Consciousness movement, rejecting white involvement and white money, has fewer members than the four-year-old United Democratic Front, the main legal anti-apartheid alliance, which is multi-racial.

Young activists on opposite sides of the question often fought each other, instead of police and soldiers, during the violent anti-apartheid unrest that spread in black townships after September 1984. Although the unrest has receded, the black feud continues.

Some top black consciousness figures of the 1970s are now leaders of the UDF and predominantly black but multi-racial trade unions.

They have joined a movement that Biko said was doomed to failure because whites born to privilege could never help blacks escape white domination. But they credit black consciousness with invigorating their thinking, giving them hope and pride that has contributed to their dominant role in the multi-racial organizations.

Biko's death at the age of 30, after 25 days of isolation and interrogation by security police in Port Elizabeth, brought worldwide condemnation on South Africa. It also projected Biko, until then little known outside South Africa, as a symbol of black resistance.

An inquest showed he had been kept naked, manacled to a radiator in a cell. It showed that government doctors observed that he was incoherent and unable to walk properly, but signed reports saying there was nothing wrong with him.

Five days after receiving a blow to the head that caused brain damage, he was placed naked in the back of a police vehicle and driven 1,200 km to Pretoria prison hospital. He died the next day, September 12.

White South Africans were surprised by the international outcry. Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger, commenting on Biko's death, said: "It leaves me cold."

Six weeks later, the Black Peoples Convention and the South African Students Organization he founded were outlawed, along with 17 other black groups and three newspapers. A magistrate found no one could be held responsible for Biko's death, although the government paid his family an out-of-court settlement of 65,000 rand (then \$78,000). Eight years later the doctors who observed him were reprimanded.

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Steve Biko.

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charged several times with violating a five-year order prohibiting him from speaking publicly, being quoted, or leaving the black township of Ginsberg, outside King William's Town, where he was born.

The Azanian Peoples Organization scheduled rallies this week to honour Biko, culminating in the unveiling of a tombstone yesterday at his grave in Ginsberg. His widow, Nontsikelelo, and two sons survived him. They are now 16 and 12.

A movie about Biko's life, made in Zimbabwe by British director Richard Attenborough, is soon to be released.

"He is a symbol of resilience," said Azapo spokesman Muntu Myeza.

Myeza was among nine Black Consciousness advocates convicted in May, 1976 of terrorism for making statements that could arouse hostility toward the government or the white population.

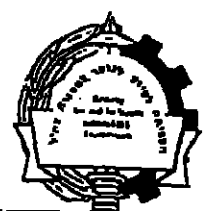
Biko's five days of testimony as a defence witness at that trial were his last public appearance. He used the opportunity to explain black consciousness and the feelings of blacks, Indians and mixed-race "coloureds," in a society controlled by whites.

"I think students took a decision that they would no longer use the term non-whites, nor allow it to be used as a description of them, because they saw it as a negation of their being," Biko explained.

"They were being stated as 'non-something,' which implied that the standard was something and they were not that particular standard... And they sought to replace the term non-white with the term 'black'."

Myeza said it was a significant psychological victory for blacks to decide what they wanted to be called.

"It was only in 1976 that whites began to accept that these 'non-whites' they had been talking about were in fact — black people."



## The Board of the Society for Aid to Youth Within IDF Framework CONGRATULATES

Lt. Col. YOSI MISHAAN  
Lt. Col. RACHEL GLUK  
Captain GILA HARAN  
Senior Sgt. Maj. JAN SHWARTZ  
Mr. ITSHAK KRUNER  
Lt. Col. (Ret.) GERSHON LEVY

on the occasion of their receiving the Kaplan Prize for 1987 on behalf of the Youth Framework which includes 3,000 trainees and students in 55 IDF workshops throughout Israel.

The prize is awarded for outstanding achievements in encouraging the education towards careers in creative vocational work of school drop-out youths, thereby helping them become constructive citizens, and improve the efficiency and production of Israeli industry.

Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Musa Peled, President  
Society for Aid to Youth Within IDF Framework  
20a Radak Street, Jerusalem 92186. Tel 667231

**The Young Israel Center Torah Education**

Today, September 13 at 8 p.m.

LECTURER:  
Rabbi Sholem Kowalsky,  
Rav, Migdal Hashoshanim,  
Birkat Avraham, Jerusalem

SUBJECT:  
The Thirteen Attributes

Today's lecture will be held at 22 Pinsker Street, Jerusalem.

Please note the new Young Israel address:  
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Temporary Telephone number 93-227115

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**THE JERUSALEM POST**

**Happy New Year to the Elderly Campaign**

On Rosh Hashana eve, each one of us welcomes the new year, surrounded by his family, celebrating at a table laden with good holiday food, with joy, hope and song. Unfortunately, not all the House of Israel can partake so festively. Many of our needy elderly stay home, destitute and alone. Let us share our holiday spirit, this gift bag, check-full of food items, will bring the holiday happiness right into their homes together with our warm and heartfelt greetings. All you have to do is bring this bag to the Super-Sol or Hyperpool branch nearest you, and fill it with items from the recommended list. Prepared, filled bags are also available at these branches (19-18.9.87). The bags will be delivered by hundreds of volunteer youth to the homes of the elderly in the framework of the "Bag Same Ah to the Elderly" Campaign conducted on the initiative of the AMIT, Jerusalem volunteer association for mutual assistance. In cooperation with: Super-Sol, Ma'ariv, The Jerusalem Post "Forsake Me Not" Fund, and the local authorities. Under the aegis of: the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry's Volunteers and Service for the Elderly Department. Be generous to our less fortunate elderly. Let's make this a Happy New Year for all.

Remember: this is not a monetary contribution.



'The choice looks simple but will need political efforts also'

## Nissim formula for a strong economy

Following are excerpts from an address delivered by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim at Georgetown University on Thursday.

Since 1973, the Israeli economy has been in a deep crisis, the main sign of which has been absence of growth. Prior to 1973, growth rates were high and stability was retained. The drastic change in the rate of growth and productivity formed a turning point in the economy that resulted from a series of shocks, such as the rise in defence costs, the worsening of trade conditions and, mainly, the large rise in oil costs and interest payments.

This turning point led to extensive inflation, a large deficit in the budget that had to be funded by a high tax burden, a nationalized capital market, growth of the national debt, a decline in investment, balance of payments difficulties and a growing government sector. Growth was replaced by financial manipulation.

The economic programme that was introduced in July 1985 was designed to work simultaneously on two planes: reduction of inflation rates and improvement of the balance of payments.

The programme included fiscal and monetary restraint, control of wages, stabilization of the exchange rate and price controls, with an adjustment in all the various components.

The successful results were expressed in three main areas: the state budget was balanced, monthly inflation rates dropped from an average of 15 per cent to 1.5 per cent, and the foreign currency situation was improved. On the other hand, unemployment increased by 2 per cent, reaching 8 per cent in the first quarter after introduction of the programme.

A number of external factors contributed to the improvement: special emergency aid from the U.S., in the amount of \$1.5 billion, a declining dollar and a decrease in the prices of fuel, commodities and interest.

The great progress made in the past two years in halting inflation, balancing the state budget and improving our external financial situation, has enabled us to change our policy emphasis in the direction of economic growth. The July 1985 economic programme was a transitional stage, but a necessary and prior one for recovery of the economy.

In practice, there can be no growth without economic stability in general, and price stability in particular. Since the meaning of stability is focusing on efforts to increase exports and marketing, that is, a growth in output in the economy, an increase in production investment, the calculation of whose viability is not affected by high and unanticipated inflation rates.

The real test that the Israeli economy faces today is its ability to go over to the stage of growth, with the retention of a stable price level and with no worsening in the balance of payments. The achievement of many of our goals has been a difficult task, since it is not easy to create the conditions and climate for growth while, at the same time, reducing the rate of price rises, from an average of some 20 per cent a year to the level in the countries with which we trade.

The continuation and role of economic policy is to create the conditions and climate for this process, mainly by removing those factors that blocked growth for over 10 years, including decreasing involvement in the economy, an involvement that has distorted and prejudiced the allocation of resources in the economy, both by administrative involvement in many spheres, licences, control, and by a high tax burden and excessive involvement in the capital market.

In order to create the climate and conditions for growth, we have adopted a comprehensive programme this year that includes tax reform, capital market reform, budgetary policy, and other means of economic policy.

The gross national product, which had been one of the lowest in the world, damaged economic efficiency, with a reduction in productivity, and a consequent loss of incentives to invest and produce. Additionally, a tax system that is based on high tax rates results in selective and differential tax rates that discriminate between sectors, harm the economic

allocation, and lead to administrative and bureaucratic red tape, that divert manufacturers' attention to enforcement and application of the tax laws.

From a fiscal point of view, reduction of the tax burden is not possible without a parallel reduction in budgeted expenditures. As I have noted, a balanced budget and a reduction of the need to finance government expenditures have enabled us to introduce income tax reform this year. The effect of the tax system on economic activity can be examined at two levels. First, marginal tax rates applying to individuals, that is wage earners and the self-employed. The marginal tax rate is known to be an important, central and determining factor in work and incentives to progress and the taking of initiative.

A significant step in the direction of encouraging work and initiatives was taken with the reduction of the maximum marginal tax rate, from 60 to 48 per cent.

The second level is that of tax rates for companies. A firm's own resources are most effective for investment and initiative in comparison to other expensive alternatives the firm might have had to use, such as credit and raising capital. There has thus been a significant reduction in tax rates for companies, from 61 to 45 per cent for all types of companies.

Special encouragement has been given to foreign investments. We feel that the success in slowing down inflation and achieving economic stability make for good conditions for

characterized by massive government involvement in raising capital, administrative rulings, and tax rates that discriminated in favour of the government. This involvement hurt the effectiveness of capital allocation and, consequently, the rate of growth of the economy. We have thus done away with tax discrimination in favour of government bonds, as well as the requirement that administrative permission be obtained from the finance minister in order to issue bonds and shares.

The considerable reduction in the budgetary deficit means a decline in the government's financing requirements, that is, a bigger slice of private savings can be referred to investment in the business sector, and long-term interest rates have come down.

According to the framework of the budget for this year, the government will be vacating a considerable segment of the capital market.

In an open economy in which imports and exports have great weight in economic activity, foreign currency controls cannot be effective.

The respite in the sphere of inflation and exchange rates has made possible rectifications in the foreign currency control regulations, including a reduction of restrictions on activity in foreign currency by the business sector and by individuals.

In order to make progress in the privatization process, I decided to appoint the First Boston Corporation as consultant to the government, in preparation of an overall programme in this sphere.



Finance Minister Nissim

(Isaac Harari)

foreign investments, and so the tax on those firms with foreign investors has been fixed at a low rate of between 10 and 25 per cent, according to the weight of the foreign investment.

Reducing labour costs means encouraging demand for workers, utilization of unemployed workers, and improvement of competitive ability. To achieve these aims, we have acted for a reduction in National Insurance contributions, payable by employers and the self-employed, and have reduced Employers' Tax from 7 to 4 per cent. These measures, apart from providing incentives, also contribute to the maintenance of price stability.

A committee of experts I appointed some two months ago to extend the reform will be examining distortions, discrimination, expansion of the tax base, and cancellation of preferences and exemptions.

Increasing the genuine competitiveness of Israeli manufacturers in international markets will result in utilization of relative advantages in trade, greater efficiency of the economy, and an increase in the overall welfare. At the beginning of this year, a further stage was implemented in the agreement with the United States regarding a free trade area.

In the past, the capital market in Israel was

The aim of the programme is to put into effect government policy for a reduction of its involvement in government corporations - as part of its policy to reduce its involvement in the economy as a whole. Apart from a reduction of involvement per se by selling government corporations and realizing government investments, the internal and external debt can be reduced. Sale of government corporations and share issues in Israel and overseas will attract further investment moneys from within the country and abroad for development of plants, creation of marketing channels, increased employment, and greater efficiency of companies.

The programme will encompass some 30 government corporations and their subsidiaries, and this is the first time that we are preparing a professional, long-term comprehensive programme, including operative procedures for sales, with negotiations with potential purchasers and share issues.

The Consumer Price Index, which rose in July by 0.2 per cent, marks a further cooling down in the rate of price rises, and we hope that the inflation level in the 1987-88 budgetary year will be lower than that of the previous year. Our foreign currency reserves come to over \$4.5b., our short-term debt situation has

stabilized somewhat, with an improvement in the debt structure, with the proportion of the short-term debt declining.

Our financial standing in world financial markets is growing stronger, and Israel's place among the countries that receive credit has risen considerably. In discussions about Israel's economy held by the board of directors of the International Monetary Fund, words of praise were heard for our economic policy, and representatives of all countries unanimously felt that Israel was the greatest success story of recent years among countries that have improved their economic situation.

A structural change has taken place in the economy recently, and in the last two years the business product has risen by nearly 4 per cent a year.

The level of exports in the first seven months of 1987 was 16 per cent higher than for the same period last year, but part of the rise can be attributed to an increase in export prices.

One of the reasons for the success of the economic programme has been the confidence the public placed in it. An indicator of this confidence on the part of the public can be seen in the flow of private capital to the Israeli economy.

On the other hand, we are not ignoring negative signs and are following up on them with concern and caution. The level of imports this year is high, in comparison with the average level in 1986, and the growth in exports is not keeping up with that of imports. Without doubt, this is one of the central problems that we shall have to cope with.

Private per capita consumption rose by 12 per cent in 1986, after a drop in the previous two years. There are signs that the growth rate is becoming more moderate and savings rates, which declined last year, will increase somewhat this year.

Signs pointing to a possible growth in the gross domestic product, particularly the business product, can be found in the considerable increase in the import of inputs for production and investment assets, apparently showing a rise in the level of investments in fixed assets in the first quarter of the year. We can find support for this trend in the industrial production figures that show an increase in output.

The recovery of economic activity is also reflected in the drop in unemployment rates to an average of 5.5 per cent.

In order to reinforce the stability, action has to be taken in a number of areas.

Meticulous preservation of the framework of the agreed budget is vital, in the face of heavy pressures to increase it. The surplus that we managed to achieve in 1986 is one of the greatest achievements in the budgetary sphere of the last two decades, and its implications for the economy serve as a model for our continued efforts.

That is the reason why I voted against continuation of the Lavi project. Continuation of the development and production of the Lavi, alongside other requirements of the military that are no less important for our security, would have meant an additional budgetary expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars a year. With all the sorrow it entails, there was no choice but to make the painful and important decision for the sake of economic recovery in Israel.

A wage policy that responds to wage demands that are unsupported by a rise in productivity could put us back in a period of instability and harm profitability.

The trend of the economic policy that I have outlined before you is gradually to create a new climate for the Israeli economy, turning it into a flourishing economy in which, in the long term, it will be possible to achieve a higher level of welfare, price stability and political stability. The alternative is economic deterioration and continuous inflation.

As we stand at this crossroad, the choice would appear to be simple. Its practical application, however, requires both economic and political efforts to put the economy on the runway prior to taking off into renewed growth, lest we revert to a period of inflation and stagnation.

I should like to think that we will make it.



Actress Liv Ullmann with an Ida Nudel T-shirt at the Jerusalem Cinematheque on Friday, when her new film, based loosely on the life of Prisoner of Zion Nudel was shown. With her is Nudel's sister, Yelena Fridman. (Dan Landau)

## Liv Ullmann in tears at capital ceremony

By ANDREA KING

For The Jerusalem Post  
Actress Liv Ullmann and Yelena Fridman, sister of Soviet refusenik Ida Nudel, hugged each other and wept Friday afternoon on the newly dedicated Liv Ullmann Terrace at the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

"I hope that one day Ida can join us here and have a drink," said the Norwegian actress, her voice choked with emotion. Ullmann's latest film, *Moscow Farewell*, based loosely on Nudel's life, was screened before the dedication ceremony.

"I have made many films but very few have been so important to me," said Ullmann, 48, best known for the 11 films she made with director Ingmar Bergman. "As long as there are people imprisoned within a country and denied the right to cross a border to be with their loved ones, we are not free either," she said.

"There was a time in history, not so long ago, when terrible things happened and people said afterwards that they did not know, did not see, did not hear. But we have

no excuse now in the case of the Soviet Union. We do know, we do see, we do hear and we have to mention their names every day so as to remember Ida and all the others who want to leave the Soviet Union and are not allowed to."

At the ceremony, Mayor Teddy Kollek presented Ullmann's husband, Jewish businessman Donald Saunders, with a medalion. Saunders is on the Jerusalem Foundation board of directors. He donated the balcony as a gift to his wife through the foundation.

Actress Aviva Marks, active in the movement seeking Nudel's release, recited Naomi Shemer's poem, *Shalom, Ida Nudel*.

Although Fridman expressed disappointment with the new film, she thanked Ullmann for what she had brought to the role and said she hoped it would do some good. "I spoke to Ida yesterday," said Fridman. "She sent a kiss and her thanks to Liv and said she was waiting for the day when she could meet her here."

## Three more leading refuseniks to leave

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Three additional prominent refuseniks, and perhaps a fourth, were informed last week by the Soviet authorities that they had received permission to leave for Israel, according to a spokesman for the Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

Last week, six other refuseniks, including Yosef Begun, were also told they would soon get exit visas.

The latest group includes Abba Taratuta and his wife Ida; Yosef Radomislenski and his wife Nina, all from Leningrad; and Lev Elbert and his wife Ina from Kiev. It was also reported that Lev Furman and his wife Marina, also from Leningrad, may have received their exit permits.

Veteran refusenik Vladimir Slepak told the council in a telephone conversation from Moscow on Friday that these steps by the Soviet authorities did not represent any basic change in policy. They should be seen, he said, as a "present" to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the eve of his meeting this week in Washington with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Abba Taratuta, a mathematician, applied for an exit visa in 1973, but was rejected on the grounds that he

had access to classified information, which was not the case. Neither he nor his wife, Ida, a scientific translator, have been allowed to work in their professions since then.

Yosef Radomislenski, a mechanical engineer, has not worked in the profession since he first applied to leave in 1977. He is a well-known Hebrew teacher in Leningrad and has taken part in seminars in Jewish history and culture.

Lev Elbert, a prominent religious, refusenik and teacher in Kiev, was refused an exit visa in 1977, and was later sent to prison for a year for refusing to do reserve duty. He and his wife Ina began a hunger strike earlier this year, and called it off only after Israel's chief rabbis appealed to them not to endanger their lives.

In Moscow on Thursday, Soviet official Gennady Gerasimov said that only 1,500 Jews had applied for exit permits. The council spokesman said, however, that since 1970, at least 12,000 Jews had been refused permission to leave. She added that since early this year more Soviet Jews had been allowed to leave, but the proportion of veteran refuseniks - those waiting 10 to 15 years for a visa - had remained at about 10 per cent of all those leaving.

## Splendid tribute to Artur Rubinstein

ISRAELI CHAMBER ORCHESTRA - Homage to Artur Rubinstein concert featuring Christoph Eschenbach, conductor and pianist, and Tamara Barto, conductor and pianist (Mazz Music, Tel Aviv, September 10). Bach: Concerto in C minor for two pianos and string orchestra, S. 1068; Mozart: Concerto No. 29 in D minor for piano and orchestra K. 466; Concerto No. 24 in C minor for piano and orchestra, K. 491; Bach: Concerto in C major for two pianos and string orchestra, S. 1061.

The Israeli Chamber Orchestra may congratulate itself for opening the season with a truly great event. The concert, which did not come to an end until 11.30 p.m., featured two first-class artists, both playing and conducting no less than four concertos.

The concert was held within the framework of the worldwide "Homage to Artur Rubinstein" concert series held under the auspices of the "Artur Rubinstein International Music Society" and introduced to Israel the new Yamaha CFIII grand piano. The piano sounded superb and may well challenge in the near future the traditional supremacy of the age-old Steinways and Bechsteins.

The performance of the two Bach concertos was breathtaking. Eschenbach and Barto proved to be a formidable team, united in spirit and

technique. Their interpretation of the composer's intentions was most convincing: the relentless forward movement and the firmly built-in figuration of the outer movements spun out in one unbroken line up to the last chord, soothed by the peaceful lyricism of the slow movements.

At 20, Barto revealed himself as a most sensitive and appealing romanticist. Under his direction, both the pianist and the orchestra excelled in Mozart's great D minor concertos.

The first movement was spoken from the heart, the second displayed wonderful grace and delicacy and the third was aristocratically authoritative. Eschenbach's approach was a little more intellectual but no less moving. Confronted with the stupendous task of interpreting the C minor concerto with all its tragic and demonic qualities, Eschenbach offered a wonderful synthesis. Not a moment of suspense or emotion was missed; the music seemed to filter through with depth and insight. The orchestra, too, was in great form and contributed significantly to the evening's success.

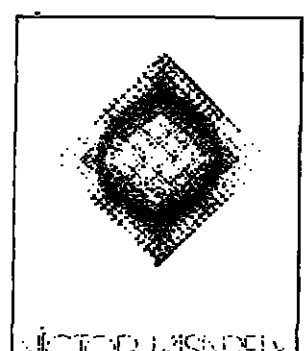
BENJAMIN BAR-AM

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An original calendar showing through old - and not so old - painted and decorated doors, a fascinating montage of the cultural melange of Israel. Oct. 1987 - Dec. 1988. 30 x 36 cm. (12 x 14"). Published by Turnowsky. Reg. Price: NIS 27.80 JP SPECIAL: NIS 25.00



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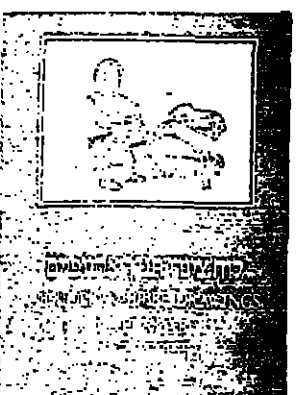
### Old Hebrew Manuscripts

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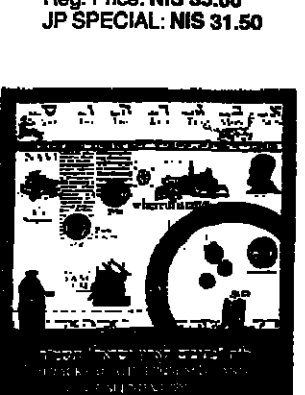
### The Rothschild Treasures

A spectacular gold-embossed calendar of illuminated manuscripts from the 15th century. All illustrations are superbly reproduced from the Rothschild Manuscripts and the Rothschild Miscellany. Oct. 1987 - Sept. 1988. 46 x 29 cm. (18" x 11 1/2"). Published by Palphot. Reg. Price: NIS 32.10 JP SPECIAL: NIS 28.99



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### Tracks to the Promised Land

Ancient maps, illuminations and tales of pilgrims' travels to the Holy Land through the centuries, from Abraham to Theodor Herzl. Sept. 1987 - Dec. 1988 (16 months). 44 x 40 cm. (18" x 17 1/2"). Published by Terra Sancta. Reg. Price: NIS 34 JP SPECIAL: NIS 29



### Sky-High

The glory of Israel from on high - spectacular aerial photographs of 12 sites and cities, from the talented lens of the renowned photographer Richard Nowitz. Sept. 1987 - Sept. 1988. 49 x 32 1/2 cm. (19 1/2" x 13"). Published by Palphot. Reg. Price: NIS 22.50 JP SPECIAL: NIS 20.25

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הכרזת מלכות



# A massacre remembered

Abraham Rabinovich talks to three survivors of the massacre at the Munich Olympics in 1972

THE OLYMPIC message her husband had spoken of with such enthusiasm, and the primitive instinct of revenge for his murder in Munich, festered in Ankie Rakhess for a long time after she had watched herself become a widow on television.

The Dutch-born Israeli woman, now 41 and remarried, was the only wife of an Israeli sportsman participating in the 1972 Olympics to accompany her husband to Munich. He was Andre Spitzer, a young and idealistic fencing coach whom she had married just a year before.

"At one point in the games," Ankie recalled last week, when the 15th anniversary of his death was marked, "Andre walked over to the Lebanese fencing team and asked them how they had done and how their competition was. When he came back, I said, 'Andre, those are Arabs.' He said, 'That's exactly the point. This is the place where you can talk. This is sports, not *milhim* (army reserve duty).'"

"He believed that the Olympics was the place where sports rose above politics and brought people together. He was a real believer and he made me feel the same way."

The last time she saw her husband was on television, standing at gunpoint in the window of his cottage in the Munich Olympic village, translating for the Palestinian terrorists holding him and his colleagues hostage as they conversed with the German officials outside the building.

As the camera lens focused live on the scene, she saw one of the terrorists suddenly club Andre with a rifle butt and he fell from view.

She was still sitting in front of the screen hours later when the report came that he and the other hostages had been killed at the airport.

"I didn't cry through it all. It was like a dream," she says.

When it was over, the one thought that possessed Ankie was revenge—finding some way to hunt down and kill the men who had killed her husband.

"My attitude changed very quickly. I was left with a month-old baby girl. I thought, 'How am I going to raise this child? I can't give her values on one hand and, on the other



Wreaths are laid at the graves of the athletes in Israel.

hand, pursue some macabre goal. I changed my attitude forcefully."

As her daughter, Anouk, grew and could be told about her father and Munich, Ankie told her that there were many kinds of Arabs as there were many kinds of other people and that those who had killed her father represented only a small splinter group.

"Now, at age 15, she has told me that I had never convinced her but that she has begun coming around to that thought on her own."

For eight years after Munich, Ankie, who had herself been a fencer, organized an international fencing tournament in Israel for youth, including South African blacks and Israeli Arabs, as a way of perpetuating her husband's vision of the brotherhood of sport. This stopped only when she married a Middle East scholar from Tel Aviv University, Eli Rakhess, with whom she has had three children.

"I think the Olympics today are a disgrace," says Ankie. "It has nothing to do with brotherhood—no after Munich and the political boycotts. I would propose giving it a different face, to hold it in only one place, like Greece, and to go back to its original values. If not, abolish it."

ANKIE IS THE only one of the seven Israeli women widowed at

Munich to have remarried. The women, and the 14 children orphaned by the massacre, keep close contact with each other and with most of the survivors of Munich. They attend a memorial service each anniversary at the graves of the 10 murdered sportsmen buried in Israel. This year, a special commemoration was held at the Wingate sports institute.

Many international sports federations since Munich have declined to have Israeli participation, at least in part because of the security problem it constitutes. The national soccer team has been relegated to competition in Oceania, where it plays against countries like Taiwan, Fiji and Australia.

Stimuel Lalkin, head of the Israel Sports Authority, says that Israel will be represented in Seoul by some 15 athletes, quite a few less than at Munich, not because of security reasons but because there are fewer eligible athletes.

"The world did not stay the same after Munich," says Lalkin, whom the terrorists had narrowly missed taking hostage. "Terror has steadily increased and tight security has become part of every international sports event. But I think that for our athletes, the trauma has passed."

One athlete whose athletic career was unimpaired by the trauma of

Munich is Shaul Ladany, a race-walker who is now professor of industrial management at Ben-Gurion University. Two months after Munich, he travelled to Switzerland to compete in a 100-km. race—and won it.

"The atmosphere at the Olympics is not as cordial as it was before 1972," says Ladany, "and people are slightly afraid. But one thing that has not changed is the desire of the athletes to get there. Only very few have a chance for a medal but to get there is the top for any athlete."

Ladany often thinks of the dawn in Munich when he was wakened by a roommate and told that something was happening. Opening the front door to his cottage, he saw a dark-complexioned man with a hat standing in the next doorway negotiating with German officials. Ladany and his roommates were able to escape through a rear balcony. Now 51, he returned last month from a sabbatical in the United States where he recently won a race-walk competition in Atlanta.

"Prior to 1972," says Ladany, "the notion existed that the Olympic Games were replicas of the games of ancient Greece when hostilities were suspended at the site of the games and the route to it was safe for all. Since Munich, everyone is aware that this is not so any more."

so her and went to speak to 'his marriage counsellor.' She's from a good family," the adviser said, "but she'll cost a pretty penny."

Mahgoub didn't really mind but tried to bargain Lafatia's father down anyway. It didn't help and in the end, he had to fork over \$2,000. Lafatia's father wasn't blinded by the money, however, and before the handshake, he asked his daughter what she thought of the young man. She liked him.

Whether the marriage lasts will be seen at next year's marriage fair. In any case, the marriages contracted at Eimelshil are for a trial period of one year.

If Mahgoub and Lafatia continue to fancy each other, all well and good. If not, however, on the first day of next year's fair, the *kadi* will divorce them. On the second day, Lafatia will be propped up on a big cushion—wearing a tongue-peaked hat this time and Mahgoub will be strolling around, trying again to find his soul-mate.

## Bias against women dies hard in China

Jonathan Mirsky/  
London

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the All-China Women's Federation, Zhang Guoying, stated recently that job discrimination against the country's best qualified women is on the rise. Angry women who have been unable to find jobs come to the federation, while others have written in protest to local newspapers.

According to the party's *People's Daily*, women graduates of China's most prestigious universities—entered only after stiff competitive examinations—are being refused employment, even though graduates of these institutions "have always fallen short of demand."

Chinese students are generally assigned their first jobs by the State, but employers can decline to accept them. One hundred of this year's women graduates of the elite Beijing University have already been turned down. At the China People's University, also in Beijing, female graduates make up 80 per cent of those refused work.

The same trend is apparent in other cities, according to the paper which says that "some units would rather accept male graduates with poorer academic results than female graduates with better ones."

This reluctance to employ well-qualified women occurs in the government itself, "where the problem of the central organs refusing to accept female graduates is also very striking this year." This is especially embarrassing because Party documents on women have referred to Engels' belief that "the emergence of women will only be possible when women can take part in production on a large social scale."

THE PROBLEM IS traditional male chauvinism. In the third century, a poet wrote: "How sad it is to be a woman. Nothing on earth is held so cheap." More than 50 years ago, the young Mao Zedong wrote that all Chinese suffered under political, clan and religious bonds but for women there was an additional obstacle: "domination by men." The *People's Daily* noted in 1973 that employers claimed women were fatigued by housework and left their jobs after marriage.

Today, the paper reports, employers allege that women are less competent than men, even when they have excellent academic records, are reluctant to go on business trips, and work less well when they are married and have children.

So serious is resistance to women employees that 80 per cent of employers have admitted that they are "particularly strict" with female applicants, with some insisting that women prospects have family living in Beijing, "must be good in every respect and must have a good image." Vice-president Zhang says that employers are now suggesting that "college authorities reduce the proportion of females in their intake."

There is one area in which women are forcefully exhibiting their dissatisfaction with men: marriage. According to the newspaper *Chinese Women*, divorces in China were up by 49,000 last year—and 70 per cent of the cases were initiated by wives. (London Observer Service)

The Society for Aid to Youth, winner of the Kaplan Prize, is working with the army to help get disadvantaged youth get back on track.  
Lea Levavi reports

## New vistas for teenage dropouts

THE SOCIETY for Aid to Youth within the framework of the IDF, which supports and supplements educational and vocational training programmes for youths who have dropped out of school, will be one of the recipients of the Kaplan Prize being awarded today.

Along with five other staff members, the founder of the society, Gershon Lavie, known for his volunteer efforts in a variety of areas, will be receiving the prestigious award.

The programmes sponsored by the six-year-old society, in conjunction with the IDF and the Ministry of Labour, are aimed at disadvantaged teenagers between the ages of 15 and 18 who have dropped out of school on their own or because of family or other pressures. The society was founded to financially (and otherwise) support and improve the programmes. For example, it provides participants with dental treatment, emergency assistance to their families, clothing and sports equipment, and the opportunity to take part in other community activities, according to Lavie.

"I remember at the beginning that our workers would literally go out and look for dropouts on the street corners, getting together a group so that I could talk to them," he says. "I used to command respect from them if I had on my uniform showing my rank as a colonel—that helped convince them to join our programme. Later, when we had graduates of our own who were themselves in the army, I let them do all the convincing."

Lavie explains that participants in the educationally-oriented programmes supported by the society are transported daily from their homes to nearby army bases where they study elementary or more highly technical subjects, depending on their abilities, in small groups. In addition, they are provided with uniforms, hot meals and the services of a soldier-teacher and social counsellor. In addition, they work in an apprenticeship centre run by the Ministry of Labour.

Captain Gila Haran, one of the other recipients of the Kaplan prize who supervises women soldier-teachers, believes strongly that she and her colleagues are helping to keep youths "at risk" away from the world of crime. She relates the story of one boy who had dropped out of school and suffered serious emotional problems prompted by a family crisis. After one year in a Society for Aid to Youth-sponsored programme, he was able to continue his studies at a good high school.

"His mother reported that he continues to wear his school uniform around the neighbourhood for hours after he finishes school because he wants everyone to know that he is back there. This has made her proud and has helped her heal the wounds in family relationships," says Haran, who holds a university degree in criminology.

LAVIE NOTES that the second basic type of programme supported by his organization is oriented towards vocational training in industry, and is run in cooperation with the ORT and Amal educational networks. It is aimed at teenagers with a fairly



To date, more than 5,000 youngsters have participated in these programmes, some 85 per cent of them subsequently serving in the army in jobs related to what they had learned.

(Anyone interested in supporting the activities of the Society for Aid to Youth can contact Lavie at 20A Radak Street in Jerusalem.)

## Insult, injury

SEXUAL HARASSMENT of women employees in the civil service is the subject of a study being carried out by the office of Dr. Nitza Shapiro-Libai, the prime minister's advisor on the status of women, and the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.

Two thousand women are taking part in the study of the phenomenon which, in addition to being vexatious and insulting, can adversely affect the employee's efficiency, prevent her advancement and can, in certain cases where she persists in rejecting her superior's advances, lead to her being fired.

The survey's authors define sexual harassment as (verbal or physical) sexual innuendoes, demands for sexual favours and physical contact made against the woman's wishes.

The researchers wish to determine the extent of the phenomenon, characteristics of the harassers and the harassed, and the effect of the act on the victim.

In addition to suggesting methods of resisting the harassment, the survey will be presented to the Knesset for consideration within the framework of the proposed legislation on equal employment opportunities.

D.S.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

## Bridal market

Ya'acov Lamdan

round hats with red, blue and yellow pictures on them for virgins.

The prospective groom might look longingly at a woman he fancies, but his purse has to suit the hat sitting on top of the woman's head if he is going to succeed. A virgin commands a much higher price and there are fewer of them at the market. To negotiate for one, the man must haggle with her parents, while widows and divorcees handle the transactions themselves.

There is an order to the whole affair: Day 1 is for divorce proceedings (60 per cent of those married at Eimelshil the previous year get divorced); the second day is for courtship and on the third day, mass marriage ceremonies are held.

MARRIAGE counselling of a sort has developed in the past few years—but not the kind we are used to. These counsellors are basically "public relations" people, advising the women how to package themselves and helping men find a suitable spouse.

A London-based Arabic-language magazine, sensing a good story, followed Mahgoubi, a 25-year-old rug merchant, up to Eimelshil in his search for marital bliss.

Mahgoubi didn't lack for ready cash so, naturally, he sought a virgin. After a stroll around, his glance fell on round-hat-wearing Lafatia, an enchanting 16-year-old girl. "You've stolen my heart," he said

## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

### TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL TV**  
8.00 Telecast 8.05 Deep Fit 8.15 School broadcasts  
14.00 Telecast 14.05 Open University broadcasts 15.00  
The Day the Universe Changed (part 10) 15.50 Telecast  
15.55 Behov Sunsum 16.25 Small Wonder (part 16)  
17.00 A New Evening—live magazine

**ISRAEL TV**  
**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES**  
17.30 Fame 18.15 Short animated films

**ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES**  
18.30 News roundup 18.32 What's the Answer? 18.45  
Inventions and Innovations 19.00 Weekly News Magazine

**HEBREW PROGRAMMES** resume at  
20.00 with a news roundup  
20.02 Tel Pop—pop and entertainment magazine  
20.30 Small Claims—live cases of the small claims court  
21.00 Mabot Newsrel  
21.35 Programme Trailer  
21.50 Dynasty—American serial  
22.40 Quotation Mark—literary programme  
22.40 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: Happy Birthday  
22.45 News

**ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2**  
19.00 Shmiti the Cat 19.30 Entertainment 2 20.00  
Second Look 21.00 Pop 2

**JORDAN TV** (unofficial)  
18.30 Cartoons 17.00 French Hour 18.30 News in  
Hebrew 19.00 News in Arabic 19.30 Charles in Charge  
20.10 Documentary—Broken Rainbow 21.00 News in  
English 21.30 Hunter 21.40 Are You Being Served?

**MIDDLE EAST TV**  
12.30 Another Life 13.00 700 Club 13.30 Good News  
14.00 World Cupround 14.30 Flying House 15.30  
Arabic Movie 17.00 The Waiters 18.00 Sixty Minutes  
18.00 The Evening Classics 20.00 Movie: The Brother-  
hood of the Bell 21.30 Good News

### RADIO

**VOICE OF MUSIC**  
6.01 Morning Melodies 7.09 Handel: Concerto for Harp  
and Orchestra (Zabotelski); Giuliani: Grand Sonata for  
Piano and Guitar; Schubert: Symphony No. 8, "Un-  
finished" (Philharmonia/Sinopoli); Tchaikovsky: Roco-  
Variations (Mar Noy); Fauré: "Catalpa" Prelude from  
"Penelope" 8.00 Komgold: Piano Trio No. 1; Chausson:

Concerto for Piano, Violin and String Quartet; Brahms: 4  
Songs for Choir, 2 Horns and Harp; Beethoven: Sonata  
No. 8 for Violin and Piano (Szeryng, Rubinstein); Mozart:  
Piano Concerto No. 25 (Perahia, English Chamber);  
Schoer: Symphony No. 9 (Bavarian Radio/Rubenstein);  
12.00 Works by Zvi Avni on his 60th birthday 13.05  
Works by Bach and his sons 15.00 Contemporary music  
16.00 Taverner: Magnificat In A; Bach: Cantata No. 45;  
Verdi: Requiem (Nelli, Benini, Di Stefano, Sisti, Neri,  
Toscanini) 18.00 Bach: 14 Inventions; Beethoven:  
Moonlight Sonata; Bartok: "For Children" Vol. 3 19.00  
Light Classical Music 20.05 Musical Medley 20.30 Pina  
Saitzman, piano, Amadeus Quartet—Works by Mozart  
22.30 Short Concert 23.00 Beethoven: Sonatas for  
Violin and Piano, Trios

**RADIO 1st**  
6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Programme in Easy  
Hebrew 8.05 Compass 9.05 Information for Listeners  
10.05 Hebrew songs and dances 11.05 Morning Pearls  
12.05 Mid-East Medley 13.00 News in English 13.30  
News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.00  
Songs for the Afternoon 15.30 Everyman's University  
16.05 Youth Magazine 17.10 Folk Songs 18.05 Jewish  
Traditions 19.05 The Mishna Portion for today 19.30  
Bible Reading 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Child  
and Family Magazine

**RADIO 2nd**  
6.04 Editorial Review 6.10 Gymnastics 6.30 News  
roundup 6.52 Green Light—drivers' corner 7.00 This  
Morning—news magazine 8.05 Making an Issue 9.05  
Morning Star 10.05 All Shades of the Network 12.10  
Open House 13.00 Midday—news commentary, music  
O.K. on Arts and Culture magazine 14.30 Humour 15.05  
Magic Moments 16.05 Economics Magazine 17.05  
Songs and Homeword 18.05 The Jews of South America  
18.45 Sports 19.00 Today—radio newsmag 19.30 The  
Jewish People 20.05 Sephardi songs 22.05 South  
American songs 23.05 The Jews of South America

**ARMY**  
6.05 Morning Sounds 6.30 Open Your Eyes—songs,  
information 7.07 7.07 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05  
Open House 11.05 Right Now 13.05 Hebrew hits 14.05  
Daily sounds 15.05 Festival songs 16.05 Hebrew songs  
17.00 Evening Newsrel 18.05 Economics Magazine  
19.05 Sports 20.05 The Making of a State 21.00 Mabot—  
TV newsmag 21.30 No Quiet Night 22.05 Popular songs  
23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds—songs, chat

**ARMY TWO**  
19.05 Radio 20.05 Information, reports and radio  
games 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 All That Jazz

## CINEMA PERFORMANCES

### JERUSALEM

**JERUSALEM**  
Belt Agon: Bambi (Disney) 4.30; You Only  
Live Twice (James Bond) 6; A Room with a  
View 8; Time Bandits (Monty Python) 10;  
CinemaScope: Casanova 9; L'Affiche rouge  
7; L'Amour de la Vie 9; Autumn Sonata 9.45;  
Eden: American Ninja III 4.30; 7.30; Edison:  
Assassination 7.25; 9.25; Heide, closed;  
Jerusalem Theatre: The Decline of the American  
Empire 7.15; 9.30; Rouge Baizer 7.15;  
9.30; Kfir: The Secret of My Success 4.30; 7;  
9.15; Mithras: Man in Love 7; 9.15; Goliath:  
Arizona Baby 4.30; 7; 9.15; Orfeo Or 2: Don't Give  
a Damn 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Orfeo Or 2:  
Never Too Young To Love 4.30; 7.15; 9.15;  
Orfeo Or 3: Always 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Felix The  
Cat 11.15 p.m.; Orfeo Or 4: Making Mr. Right  
4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Mithras: 11.15 p.m.; Orfeo  
Or 5: Coco Cola Kid 4.10; 7.15; 9.15; Orfeo:  
Late Summer Blues 4.30; 7; 9; 9.30; Black  
Widow 4.10; 7; 9; Sessamer: Radio Days 7;  
9.15.

**TEL AVIV**  
Belt Lissala: Monty Python-Yellowbeats  
9.30; 11.15 p.m.; Ben Yehuda: Hanoi Hilton  
4.30; 7; 9.30; Beth Hamehachshim: Forbidden 7;  
Chen 1: Blind Date 4.30; 7.30; 9.30; Chen 2:  
Angel Heart 7.25; 9.25; Chen 3: Outrageous  
Fortune 5; 7.25; 9.25; Chen 4: Lethal Weapon  
11 a.m.; 2, 5, 7.30; 9.30; Chen 5: Stand By Me  
11 a.m.; 2, 5, 7.30; 9.30; Cinema One: Children  
of a Lesser God 5; 7.15; 9.40; Cinema  
Two: The Living Daylights 5; 7.15; 9.40;  
Cinema Black Widow 4.30; 7; 9.30; Cinema  
Three: The Name of the Rose 11 a.m.; 1.30; 4.30; 7.15;  
9.45; Cinema 4: Un Homme Amoureux 11  
a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 7.30; 9.45; Cinema 5: Personal  
Services 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 7.30; 9.45; Cinema  
Ninja 4.30; 7; 9.30; Cinema 6: Outrageous  
Fortune 5; 7.25; 9.25; Cinema 7: Late Summer Blues 5; 7.30;  
9.45; New Gordon: Our Neighbourhood 5;  
7.45; 9.45; Nakabene ZOA House: La Traviata  
5; 7.45; 9.45; Mithras: Never Too  
Young To Love 4.30; 7.15; 9.30; Israel Cinema-  
scope: Tokyo Story 7; La Fontaine 9.30; Lev 1:  
La Famiglia 2, 4.40; 7.15; 9.30; Lev 2: Manner  
2, 5, 8, 10 p.m.; Lev 3: Radio Days 2, 5, 8, 10  
p.m.; Lev 4: Down by Law 2, 5, 7.30, 10 p.m.;  
Levi: Never Too Young To Love 4.30; 7.15; 9.30;  
Weeks, 12 midnight; Mithras: Crocodile Dundee  
4.30; 7.30; 9.30; Orfeo: Fiddler 5; 7.15; 9.30;  
Parla: Labyrinth 12, 2, 4, 7.15; 9.30; Peer:  
Don't Give a Damn 5; 7.30, 9.30; Sheher:  
Secret of My Success 5; 7.15; 9.40; Silver:  
Raising Arizona 5, 7.30, 9.40; Tammuz: Betty  
Blue 7.15; 9.40; Tishel: The Shop Around  
the Corner 5.30; 7.40; 9.50; Tel Aviv: Assas-  
sination 5; 7.30; 9.30; Tel Aviv: Mithras:  
Death of a Salesman 4.30; 7.30; 9.30; Zafar:  
Jean de Florette 4.30; 7.30.

### HAIFA

**Amphitheatre: Streets of Gold** 4.30; 7; 9.15;  
Atzema: 1: Assassination 4.30; 7; 9.30;  
Atzema: 2: Man in Love 4.30; 7.30; Atzema:  
3: Children of a Lesser God 4.15; 6.45; 9.10;  
Chen Hamehachshim: The Shop Around the  
Corner 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Karen Or Hamehachshim:  
Don't Give a Damn 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Orfeo:  
Never Too Young To Love 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Orfeo:  
Late Summer Blues 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Peer:  
Black Widow 4.30; 7.15; 9.15; Peer-Gat 1: Blind Date  
4.30; 7.30; Peer-Gat 2: Stand By Me 4.30; 7;  
9.30; Peer-Gat 3: Stand By Me 5; 7.30; 9.45;  
Peer-Gat 4: Angel Heart 5; 7.30; 9.45

**RAMAT GAN**  
Armon: Death With Honour 7.30; 9.45; Lily:  
Don't Give a Damn 5; 7.30; 9.30; Orfeo: Blind  
Date 7.30; 9.40; Orfeo: Making Mr. Right 7.15;  
9.30; Peer-Gat 1: Outrageous Fortune 5; 7.25;  
9.45; Peer-Gat 2: Late Summer Blues 5; 7.30;  
9.45; Peer-Gat 3: Stand By Me 5; 7.30; 9.45;  
Peer-Gat 4: Angel Heart 5; 7.30; 9.45

**HERZLIYA**  
Armon: Little Shop of Horrors 7.30;  
Daniel: Personal Service 7.15; 9.30;  
David: Don't Give a Damn 7.15; 9.30; Mithras:  
American Ninja III 5; 7.15; 9.30; New Tivert:  
Violate as Blue 7.30; 9.30.

**HOLON**  
Armon Hamehachshim: Crocodile Dundee  
7.30; 9.30; Mithras: Death With Honour 7.30;  
9.30; Savory: American Ninja III 5; 7.15; 9.30

**BATYAM**  
Armon: Secret of My Success 5; 7.15; 9.30

**GIVATAYIM**  
Heider: Secret of My Success 5; 7.15; 9.30

**RAMAT HASHARON**  
Kochav: Little Shop of Horrors 7.30

**PETAH TIKVA**  
G.G. Hechal 1: Fiddler 5; 7.15; 9.30; G.G.  
Hechal 2: The Secret of My Success 5; 7.15;  
9.30; G.G. Hechal 3: The Name of the Rose 7;  
9.30

**RISHON LEZION**  
G.G. Ron 1: Fiddler 5; 7.15; 9.30; G.G. Ron 2:  
The Secret of My Success 5; 7.15; 9.30

**KPAR SAVA**  
Belt Bert Cinema-Theatre: Dual 8; 10 p.m.

## WHAT'S ON

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## Mending fences

THE long-awaited public meeting in Miami between Pope John Paul II and representatives of the American Jewish community had a broad dose of everything designed to satisfy almost all comers.

The Pope's earlier reception of Kurt Waldheim in Rome had outraged Jewish sensibilities everywhere. American Jews had threatened not only to boycott the pontiff's visit to the U.S., but also to demonstrate publicly against it.

The Vatican and American Jewish leaders quickly realized, however, that such acts would serve neither the Church nor the Jewish interest. They both sought to prevent them. For the Pope would not want to have his visit marred nor visibly set the American Jewish community against him. And American Jews, for their part, would not wish to harm their relations with the large and influential Catholic community of the U.S. by snubbing the Pope.

That set the stage for contacts, which after the usual amount of bickering amongst the Jewish organizations led to a private meeting with the Pope at the Vatican. There he said the right things, reassuring the Jewish representatives, and that in turn led to the agreement to hold the Miami meeting.

Certainly all such meetings in which the parties aim to be conciliatory and bridge their differences, even if only in rhetorical form, must be considered useful. For they modulate rather than exacerbate conflict.

And since the Jewish People and the Catholic Church must live together in the same world — whether that world is Israel in its relations with Catholic countries or Jewish communities abroad in their relations with Catholic communities — softening of conflict is simply the course of wisdom.

That does not mean, however, that the differences of interest and outlook must be denied, concealed, or minimized. On the contrary, they must be admitted, but by both sides.

When seen in this context, the significance of the event in Miami can be kept to its limited bounds.

To become Jewish feelings after Waldheim the Pope identified with Jewish consciousness about the Holocaust and the historic role of the Church in laying the foundations for anti-Semitism. Yet in doing so he could not renounce his papal predecessor Pope Pius XII, whose record in World War Two has been subject to much Jewish criticism.

The same kind of papal duplicity emerged in the references to Israel. The Jews had a right to live in peace in Israel, but the Palestinians, too, had a right to a homeland. And the question of Vatican recognition of Israel was not addressed.

It was, therefore, an event that broke no new ground, but by its very occurrence signalled a pragmatic interest in quiet coexistence.

It is only beneath the papal level that the real work of Church reexamination of its relations to the Jewish People and Israel can be pursued. But that is a glacial process, for the Church thinks not in years, not even in decades.

And it is a glacial process because the Church — apart from its interests in Arab lands — has yet to begin to come to terms with a reborn Israel for its own doctrines.

Pope John Paul is not a Pope who wishes to lead on this complex subject. His interests are elsewhere — in the Church's confrontation with internal dissent and its support for social change in underdeveloped or autocratic Catholic lands.

It is well, therefore, for Israel and the Jewish People too, to relax expectations. So the Vatican is not yet ready to establish diplomatic relations. So what? Meanwhile, there are meetings and conciliatory words and pragmatic accommodations.

Both parties have long histories. Both parties have time. If anything, the Jewish People, with their longer history, have more.

## BENVENISTI

(Continued from page one)  
increase since 1967. Its fertility rate is 40 per cent higher than that of Israeli Arabs, and emigration is far lower than its peak in the mid-70's. By the year 2000 Jews will make up only 55 to 57 percent of the population of Israel and the territories, according to the report.

Between April 1986 and May 1987, there were 3,150 incidents of violent demonstrations, including rock-throwing, erection of stone roadblocks, tire-burning, raising of Palestinian flags, distribution of leaflets and slogan painting, according to the report. In the same period, there were 65 incidents involving firearms, explosives, and stabbings, and 150 petrol bomb attacks.

A growth in the number of disturbances relative to terror attacks indicates a trend toward increasingly spontaneous, locally initiated resistance. "The problem is no longer limited to breaking up organized terrorist cells, but has evolved into population control," says the report.

The violence has been more costly for Palestinians than Israelis, according to the report. A record 22 Palestinians were killed, and 67 injured. Two Israelis were killed and 62 injured. Nine Palestinians were deported, 99 put in administrative detention, 112 were put in town arrest, and 70 homes were demolished or sealed. The rise in Palestinian casualties should be attributed mainly to the IDF's "procedure for stopping suspects," which allows soldiers to open fire at suspects fleeing a demonstration, according to Benvenisti.

On the political front, the cancellation of the Hussein-Arafat accord and closure of PLO offices in Amman facilitated cooperation between Israel and Jordan in a policy aimed at destroying PLO power bases in the territories and Jordan, and sharing power to control the Palestinian population. Israel remained free to continue its de-facto annexation of Jewish enclaves.

"The net result of Israeli-Jordanian cooperation is that the status quo becomes more pervasive," the report says. "It is ironic that attempts to buttress the status quo are perceived as an integral part of the 'peace process,' and Jordanian-Israeli

raeli 'Shared Rule' is not seen as a negation of the 'peace for territories' equation on which the whole peace process is based."

The Jordanian development plan, slated to funnel \$200m. a year to the territories, brought only \$75m. from Jordan and other countries, according to the report. This level of aid is no greater than in the period before the plan was announced, according to Benvenisti.

Jewish settlements have been increasingly brought under the jurisdiction of Israeli law, through a series of military regulations which copy Israeli municipal laws. Annexes to these regulations have applied 28 Israeli laws and administrative systems to Jewish enclaves in the territories.

While physical planning for settlements continued, covering tens of thousands of dunams, planning in the Palestinian sector remained haphazard. By mid 1987, 196 plans for Jewish settlements had been approved or deposited, but not a single plan for an Arab community — except the Beit Jallah master plan — had been deposited. Approval of plans would secure building rights for Palestinians and make them less dependent on the Israeli authorities.

Virtually the entire increase in the Jewish population in the West Bank (now totalling about 65,000), occurred in settlements in the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv metropolitan areas. These settlements, which are 30-45 minutes from the city centres, contain 85 percent of the Jewish West Bank population. Growth of Gush Emunim settlements is slow.

Public spending in the Palestinian sector by the Civil Administration and local authorities rose sharply, with budgets doubled for schools and quadrupled for health services. The Civil Administration declared that it had balanced its budget and needed no more government funds.

The budget for improving the services, according to the report could come from an "occupation tax" now paid to Israel by the residents of the territories. By adding up the taxes paid by Palestinians and subtracting permanent subsidies given to Israeli products sold in the territories, the report found that \$50m. dollars a year or \$800m. since 1967 have been contributed by Palestinians to the Israeli treasury.

FROM BEING the name of an aircraft, the Lavi is becoming the name of an ailment. Its symptom: paralysis of the will. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir pleaded for more time to consider the fate of the Israeli warplane (five years is apparently not enough). We should not close our minds, he says. The subject must be studied afresh. It's a mistake to do things in a hurry.

Whenever the cabinet has to make a decision that involves spending less money, it is petrified. It cannot make up its mind. It fears the reaction in the circles affected. Beneficiaries of public largesse are highly vocal when their prerogatives are tampered with.

Nevertheless, the Likud takes up the cudgels on their behalf. It accuses Labour of thinking small. Arik Sharon taunts Shimon Peres with knuckling under to the Americans. The Lavi will increase Israel's independence, he says. Giving in to U.S. pressure makes the country more vulnerable.

THE TRUTH IS just the opposite. Israel's mistake has been to waste resources on non-essentials. Foolhardy projects like the Lavi are what make us vulnerable. Labour's initiative in jettisoning ambitions that the country cannot afford will reduce our dependence on Washington, not increase it.

THE STRATEGY of ultra-Orthodox factions in Jerusalem to safeguard the sanctity of the Sabbath has backfired. Instead of reducing incidents of violation, the very people to whom the Sabbath is so precious have contributed to an escalation in its desecration.

Jerusalem, once a quiet and sleepy city on Friday nights, has become the scene of anarchy. People are falling over themselves to join in the downtown excitement of demonstrations, stone-throwing, water cannons, the huge turn-out of police, the verbal and physical exchanges between secular and Orthodox elements, the glare of photographers' flash bulbs, all of which are much more entertaining than anything Tel Aviv has to offer. Which is not what the Orthodox intended when they launched their Friday night movie protest in July.

Certainly the older men among them would have appeased their consciences with a few choruses of

# The Lavi could only mean beggary

David Krivine

The Americans can twist our arm by denying us any of the things we urgently need, and these include a lot of items besides the controversial F-16. The bill for our import surplus — purchases we cannot pay for — comes to \$4 billion each year.

We borrow part of that and some is donated by the Jewish people. The U.S. Treasury picks up the tab for the rest, allocating \$3b. every 12 months as an outright grant — 60 per cent of it for arms acquisitions we vitally need, whether we build the Lavi or not.

Our dependence on the U.S. is thus primarily not military but financial. Should Reagan's successor at the White House, bent on economy, stop funds to Israel, the situation would be parous. This is our Achilles' heel: the chronic trade deficit, which never ceases to gape wider.

Our aim during the last 30 years was to bridge it. That was the most patriotic thing we could do. Yet since the Likud took office in 1977, not only have we failed to reach the

prized objective, we have steadily retreated from it. Admittedly exports went up, but imports went up faster. The deficit has swelled by \$1b. and so has U.S. aid, by about the same amount.

Look at the record. During the eight years 1968-75 under Labour rule, output increased annually by an average of 5.85 per cent per capita. During the eight years of Likud (or Likud-Labour) rule in 1978-85, the rate of increase sank to a lowly 0.5 per cent. In 1977, when Begin formed his first cabinet, the foreign debt was \$13b. Today it is \$31b.

The Likud has hamstringed the economy by stifling economic growth. This was not an easy thing to do. Israel was endowed with a dynamic industry, a dynamic agriculture and a dynamic service sector, all of which had acquired the habit of expanding.

How to stop that? Only one way. The government systematically overspent. This generated runaway inflation, which caused financial chaos, which brought business expansion to a halt.

THE NEW recovery policy, imposed by Labour on its reluctant coalition partner when Shimon Peres was prime minister, reduced the government's budget deficit and restored a measure of stability. A sum of \$30 million was shaved off the health estimates, creating an outcry so terrible that the medical services were almost brought to a standstill.

Another \$30m. was shaved off education, though teachers at the schools and universities clamoured that the future of Israel's science and research was being jeopardized.

The Treasury dug in its heels. It refused to yield, because if it did, Israel's economic recovery would be jeopardized. Yet every single Herut minister without exception proceeded suddenly to vote for an in-

crease — not of \$30m. for health or \$30m. for education (sums which they had been repeatedly told were not available), but \$250m. for a plane that the army and the air force do not particularly want.

Two years have passed since Peres's recovery programme was launched in mid-1985. Economic growth has not been restored. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim promises that output is at long last going to go up this year or next — provided the budget stays balanced. Provided, that is, the government does not revert to competing on the loan and tax markets for funds which should be channelled to the capital-starved business sector.

Nissim could add: provided also that the party to which he belongs does not find new exploits like the Lavi on which to overspend. Likudniks in the cabinet who voted for continuing the project were voting for destabilizing the economy and widening the foreign trade gap. If Arik Sharon gets his way he will be postponing the revival of economic growth, abandoning the struggle for independence, and perpetuating (for who knows how long?) our dependence on U.S. bounty.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

# Jerusalem needs its Friday night peace

Greer Fay Cashman

outcry. But here at home it can happen.

THE BATTLE may have started over the screening of films on Friday nights: but before it is over, there will be other issues of contention. Several Jerusalem pubs and restaurants are already open on Friday nights. Once the cinemas open on a regular basis, the next step will be the opening of cafés on the Ben-Yehuda mall. What little is left of the

aura of the Sabbath will completely disappear, and Jerusalem will lose its special quality — a quality which attracted many of its secular residents as well as the Orthodox.

Yes, there should be places in Jerusalem where non-Orthodox people can enjoy weekend cultural activities — but not in such a manner as to deliberately slap the Orthodox in the face. Tzavta has been operating quietly for years with Friday night and Saturday morning films and concerts. These have not bothered anyone, including the congregants of the nearby Yeshurun synagogue. But that's because Tzav-

ta is tucked away well back from the street. Other clubs and organizations could emulate this example and thus pave the way for some sort of compromise.

As things stand now, the Orthodox will not buckle under, and compromise is the last thing on their minds. Anyone who thinks differently doesn't realize that most Orthodox Jews in the 40-and-under age-group were raised in freedom, and do not have the fears of their parent generation. They are prepared not only to stand up for their beliefs, but to fight for them.

Unless the soothing voice of reason can influence both sides in the conflict to take two steps backward, the battle will intensify and the hatreds forged now will be handed down from generation to generation.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

## READERS' LETTERS

### KAHANE V. IBA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — As an American professor of constitutional law who was privileged to teach civil liberties at the Hebrew University in 1984, I have found immensely interesting the debate swirling in your pages about the opinion of Justice Barak in the case of Kahane v. the IBA. I refer specifically to articles by Erwin Frenkel, Professor David Kretzmer and Allan Shapiro, all criticizing the opinion, which found invalid the authority's policy of refusing to grant Meir Kahane access to certain of its programmes. Although all of the critics raise important points, I remain a strong admirer of Justice Barak's opinion and believe that it merits endorsement.

Much of the debate focuses on the likely consequences of allowing continued censorship by the authority, on the one hand, or allowing Kahane access to programmes from which he is now excluded, on the other. Those who support the authority emphasize the possibility of Kahane paving the way for great evil should his views persuade the vulnerable. They rightly pronounced his ideas loathsome, and I accept the point that Justice Barak may be too optimistic if he truly believes that the "marketplace of ideas" will necessarily choose the good, true, or beautiful. Opponents of the authority's power tend to emphasize the danger of ever increasing censorship once one accepts the legitimacy of the authority's treatment of Kahane. These

arguments are well known, and I have nothing to add to them, though I perhaps betray my American mistrust of the state in tending personally to emphasize the danger of state censorship over that of allowing Kahane access.

I want, instead, to focus on a different consequence of exclusion, one that I think has tended to be overlooked, and not only in Israel, in the debate about freedom of speech. I can approach the point best by quoting from Shapiro's critique: "After noting that Justice Barak 'goes to great lengths in his opinion to emphasize that the court's decision confers no legitimacy on the opinions of Meir Kahane,' Shapiro goes on to ask, 'But what would be the effect of an appearance of Kahane on the Moked programme? Would that not confer on the Kach racist platform the status of a legitimate political faith...?'"

What I would like to do is in effect to reverse Shapiro's question. Imagine that the principle becomes well established that the authority can be trusted to exclude "truly" repugnant ideas from the airwaves. What then would be the effect of continued appearances in Israeli television by, say, Rafael Eitan or Michael Dekel or any other prominent Jewish Israeli who has articulated strongly anti-Arab views? As might be gathered, I am one of those persons more genuinely afraid of these two prominent members of the Knesset, among others, than I am of the ostracized Kahane; both are much closer to the real centres of power than Meir Kahane will ever be.

The deepest problem with authority exclusion, as I see it, may be quite different from simply depriving the public of ideas for consideration. Instead, it is that inclusion (in a context of the Authority's having the power to exclude) labels as kosher the ideas that are presented on television. Impressionable teenagers, told that they are being protected by the authority from ideas that run counter to "a society built on freedom, equality, tolerance, mutual help and love of one's fellow human being," to quote from Professor Kretzmer's article, might believe that all ideas that pass the authority's review fit such a society. The ironic effect of endorsing the authority's power to censor may be exactly what my friend Allan Shapiro justifiably fears: the added legitimacy of views that are substantially as repugnant as those of Kahane, though stated without his particular vividness or lack of euphemism.

I do not advocate censoring the presentations of Dekel and Eitan. What I do advocate is the authority's emphasizing, at the beginning of its political discussion programmes, that it in no way endorses any of the views presented, for endorsement is simply not its business.

STANFORD LEVINSON  
Austin, Texas.

### WHO IS A CONVERT?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — The cardinal fact in the interminable "who is a Jewish convert" hassle is that the only conversion procedure acknowledged by all sections of Jewry is the traditionally hallowed halachic conversion.

Reform certificates are no more than entrance tickets to a particular temple community. They carry no weight among any other section, whether in the U.S. or anywhere else in the Jewish world. Nor are they expected to.

It is only in Israel that the self-styled champions of free conscience see fit to ram down the throats of the overwhelming majority of committed Jews alien admission rules that are seen to strike at the very roots of Jewish existence.

A. BEN BARUCH  
Jerusalem.

### DISSENT IN ORTHODOX CIRCLES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Several significant events have occurred here recently, pertaining to the status of Orthodox Judaism and its representative institutions. We are witness to a concerted effort by the rabbinic and religious courts interceding on behalf of a convicted murderer (Nakash). Religious political parties are seeking total clemency for Jews who committed premeditated acts of violence against other human beings. Still fresh in our minds are the comments of a leading rabbi to the effect that the tragic death of 22 people (mostly children) in a bus accident was retribution for non-observance of the Sabbath.

Much has been written about the schisms which this is causing between Orthodox and less halachically observant Jews. The gradual alienation, disdain and lack of tolerance are ominous for the future fabric of Israeli society. On the other hand, too little has been written about the internal turmoil and dilemmas within the Orthodox community. Four pertinent questions should be raised:

Do all Orthodox Jews accept a priori all decisions, policies and actions of the rabbinic, religious courts and/or religious parties?

Just how representative are the religious structures and institutions of the total religious community?

Can an Orthodox Jew accept the legitimacy of these institutions while at the same time disagreeing with specific decisions or actions?

What will be the response of the religious institutions to those who are outspokenly against some of their actions?

I believe most readers know the answers to these questions. To chal-

lenge the religious leadership and established institutions if one is a practicing Jew, means to place oneself at risk. There is a good chance of becoming disenfranchised, of losing credibility and being cast out of religious circles. Since many observant Jews are not accepted by the secular community (which is no less biased and prejudiced) many Orthodox Jews would find themselves in limbo.

While not wishing to show lack of respect to the rabbinic, many Orthodox Jews are finding it more and more difficult to blindly accept its edicts. I myself cannot accept some recent actions as being halachically and morally tenable.

What then can observant Jews do when our leadership shows lack of spiritual wisdom? First and foremost, we observant Jews must take risks. If we do not speak out, who will? Certainly we cannot expect our religious leadership to listen with the same ear to secularists as they do to the observant Jews.

Secondly, our scholars, rabbis and leaders must be urged to speak out and hold public debates. Are there no halachically based differences of opinion pertaining to recent events and decisions?

Personally, I find this mechanism of internal discipline and uniformity of thought harmful to our Torah-based way of life. The silence within religious circles about recent events is irresponsible. We can accept the rabbinic, the necessity of religious parties, etc., yet vehemently debate specific courses of action. At stake is our future as a unified Jewish community and as a state with a common Jewish fabric.

ARYEH GEIGER  
Jerusalem.



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